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THE *Country* GUIDE

V. 77, # 6
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

OUR 50TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

1908-1958

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This pioneer regional magazine of 50 years ago
has grown into Canada's National Rural Monthly

JUNE 1958

THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE

WINNIPEG

Vol. 1 JUNE 1908 No. 1

PUBLISHED THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
AND EMPLOYED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THAT BODY

Devoted to the work of organizing the Farmers for their mutual protection and advantage, keeping them accurately informed on all matters and movements of importance to them as Farmers, and furnishing a medium through which they may exchange ideas and information to their mutual benefit, and the building up of an enlightened public opinion on economic and social questions.

INTRODUCTORY
of The Publishers, The Editor and The Paper.
Manitoba Grain Growers' Ass'n Assumes Control.
Story of the Grain Growers' Struggle for Government Ownership and Operation of Elevators at Country Points.
Farmers at Ottawa Seeking Legislation.
Public Ownership and Co-Operative News.

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AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
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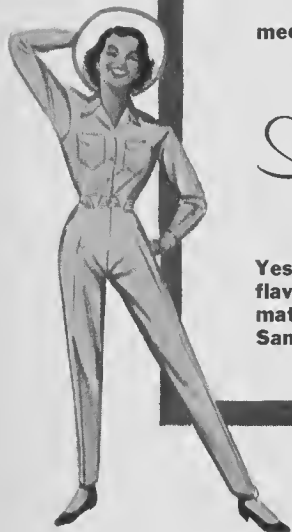
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THE Country GUIDE

In This Issue

OUR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

1908-1958. This farmer-owned magazine began its journey 50 years ago this month. R. C. Brown, publisher of The Country Guide, recalls some of the incidents, the people and the aims that have shaped its course through half a century in "A Glimpse At Ourselves," appearing on pages 12 and 13.

Our cover shows the town of Plumas, Man., which we chose because it is typical of communities contributing to the growth of our magazine. Also shown is a reproduction of The Guide's first cover.

- **THE CRYSTAL BALL** Dave Barrie looks into, forecasts good years for young farmers, but "more time should be spent working, not with the top 7" of the soil, but with the top 7" of the men who tend it," he says. See page 64.



- **TALK ON TAPE.** This month we introduce a new type of feature. It is a discussion recorded in full on tape at the Ontario Veterinary College specially for our readers. It contains a lot of frank and helpful views on feed additives—page 16.

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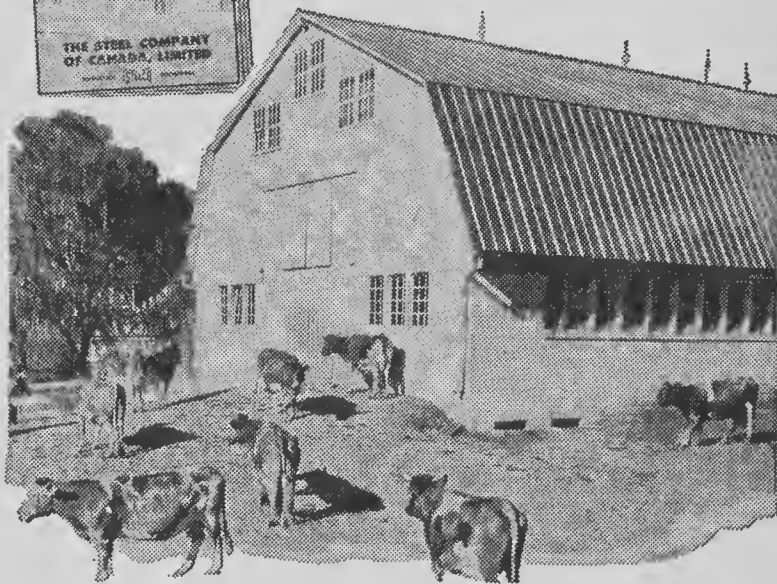
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Editorials

What of Tomorrow?

ANNIVERSARIES are, of course, the yearly recurrence of the date of a past event. Their relative importance depends to a large extent on three things: the nature of the event being celebrated; the time that has elapsed since the event took place; and, the significance of the event in relation to the present.

What about our anniversary? We have stood the test of 50 years, but can we assume that this is sufficient to qualify us for the next half century? Does our 50th birthday have any real significance except for those who have been and are now responsible for The Guide's appearance in your home each month?

In this process of self-examination, which seems appropriate at such a time, these things stand out. The Guide was created by western farmers. It grew because it played a vital role in gaining recognition for the rights of rural people, and in encouraging the development of the farm and co-operative movements. It has continued through the years because it kept faith with farm people, and in step with the changing needs of agriculture. Finally, it expanded to serve farm communities in all parts of this great country, and, hence, the nation as a whole.

But it is not our purpose here to linger over our past. It is the present and the future with

which we must be chiefly concerned. Therefore, the principles that direct our efforts now must provide the answers to our questions, and our readers must be the judges.

WE believe that the commercial family farm, although constantly changing, can be a highly efficient producing unit and should remain the backbone of Canadian agriculture.

We recognize that while earning a living is essential to existence, the real goal is a full and happy life and the home is the heart of it. We believe that every farm family should aspire to a home of beauty, comfort and convenience, and recognize that the family is the most important group in our society.

We believe in love of country, community, church and school; of wholesome sports and recreation; of books and music and art to enrich and ennoble life for every individual.

We believe in the democratic form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and is exercised by their elected representatives under a free electoral system.

We believe in equitable treatment for farm people in every form of legislation, taxation and education.

We believe in the Declaration of Human Rights as being worthy of achievement for all peoples and all nations to the end that freedom, justice and peace will prevail throughout the world. This Declaration includes the rights of individuals to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; to freedom of opinion and expression; and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

We believe that the interests of farming are well served under conditions which keep industrial fluctuations at a minimum and which maintain the economy at high levels of employment and income.

We believe in the dictum that where everybody thinks alike, nobody thinks very much. This being so, we realize our editorial views will not always agree with those of the subscriber.

This, then, is our philosophy. In giving it reality from month to month, we seek out the significance of proven advances in technology and the weight of economic pressures on Canadian agriculture. To this end we must keep in close touch with farmers and farm organizations, with government departments, universities, and experimental farms right across Canada. Our approach is to provide something of particular interest to each age group, type of farmer and region. Our goal is the betterment of farming and rural life.

These are the thoughts that come to us as we conclude our first 50 years and look toward the future. We pledge our efforts to meet with humility, and according to the best traditions, the great challenge of agricultural journalism.

Not the Half of It!

EZRA TAFT BENSON, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, came to Canada last month and delivered a resounding speech to the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce. Nearly half of his remarks were directed toward defending the U.S. surplus disposal program for agricultural products, which is mainly carried on under Public Law 480.

This Law provides for selling U.S. farm products for foreign currencies, bartering them for strategic and other materials, and making straight gifts of them to foreign countries. In commenting on these special export arrangements, Mr. Benson, while admitting that some of them were "unorthodox by economic textbook standards," emphasized that safeguards had been written into their laws "to protect and increase commercial marketings." He stated further: "Our objective remains that of selling our farm products at home and abroad in free markets at free competitive prices."

Mr. Benson and his government will have to do better than this if they are to convince Canada of the complete fairness of their agricultural trade policies. Regardless of what Mr. Benson said, and we believe he spoke in all sincerity and from a generous heart, the fact remains that he either doesn't know or doesn't tell the whole story. Indeed, not the half of it!

LET'S be specific and let's take wheat as an example of what we mean.

In the crop years 1955-56 and 1956-57, approximately two-thirds of the total U.S. exports of wheat and wheat flour went out of the country under various government-financed programs.

It is true, as Mr. Benson was quick to point out, that a large part of their exports, under such special arrangements, go to nations which otherwise could not afford the agricultural products involved. Moreover, had they remained unused, they would have had a depressing effect on the entire world market. It

can also be said that the programs may have the result of expanding future markets for wheat in some countries, and that they assist in the economic development of the Free World. Canadians are not at all unmindful of the beneficial aspects of the U.S. program.

The catch in this important and generous U.S. undertaking has been, of course, that the Americans aren't satisfied with simple arrangements for barter and for the acceptance of foreign currencies among the underdeveloped countries. In fact, their barter program got so out of hand that they admitted that it was interfering with their own normal commercial sales, particularly in Europe, and so made major changes in it.

In some cases involving the acceptance of foreign currencies, the importing country was given a 40-year credit contract. Moreover, some arrangements included tied-in-sales, i.e. foreign currencies were accepted on the condition that the importing country would take a certain proportion of their wheat requirements over a period of years from the United States at world prices. In other words, the program has been used to obtain guarantees of future commercial sales.

WE mentioned earlier that about two-thirds of the U.S. wheat and wheat flour exports moved out under surplus disposal programs in the last two crop years. The remaining third was exported on the basis of so-called "commercial sales." We insist that these were not commercial sales in the normal sense at all. They were, in fact, assisted or subsidized sales. The United States government paid a subsidy to exporters within the range of 50 to 90 cents per bushel. This enabled the American exporters to offer wheat in world markets at lower prices than prevailed on the U.S. domestic market. The Americans have in effect been dumping their wheat on the world market and calling the transactions "commercial sales." This is a vicious practice which is frowned on in international circles.

The results of the U.S. programs are now well known. In the 1956-57 crop year the

United States exported 536 million bushels of wheat and flour, an increase of nearly 200 million bushels over the previous year. In the same year Canada exported 262 million bushels of wheat and flour, a decline of 47 million bushels from the previous year. This record speaks for itself. In addition, there is direct evidence that since the introduction of the U.S. surplus disposal program the Canadian Wheat Board has been unable to do business with several countries which had previously been traditional markets.

We respectfully submit that under deals of this sort, and the subsidy arrangements, and in the light of the evidence, U.S. "safeguards" aren't worth the paper they are written on. The methods utilized are indeed unorthodox, and what has actually happened with respect to wheat is, in fact, a long way from the U.S. trading *objective* of selling at home and abroad in free markets at free competitive prices.

THE discussion here has dealt with the undesirable economic impact of the U.S. surplus disposal program on only one exporting country, and with only one commodity. Other countries which both import and export agricultural products, as well as other commodities, have been involved. These countries, too, have been adversely affected.

It is obvious that the United States plans to continue and possibly expand its surplus disposal program. Mr. Benson stated that his country welcomes a repetition of the kind of meeting that was held last fall between Canadian and United States cabinet ministers. The Canadian Government should lose no time in taking advantage of this offer. No stone must be left unturned in an effort to give us a fighting chance to market our wheat on a fair basis. Perhaps our officials will have more success another time in convincing the United States that there are better, more orderly and less disrupting ways of disposing of surpluses than they have been inclined to use to date. V

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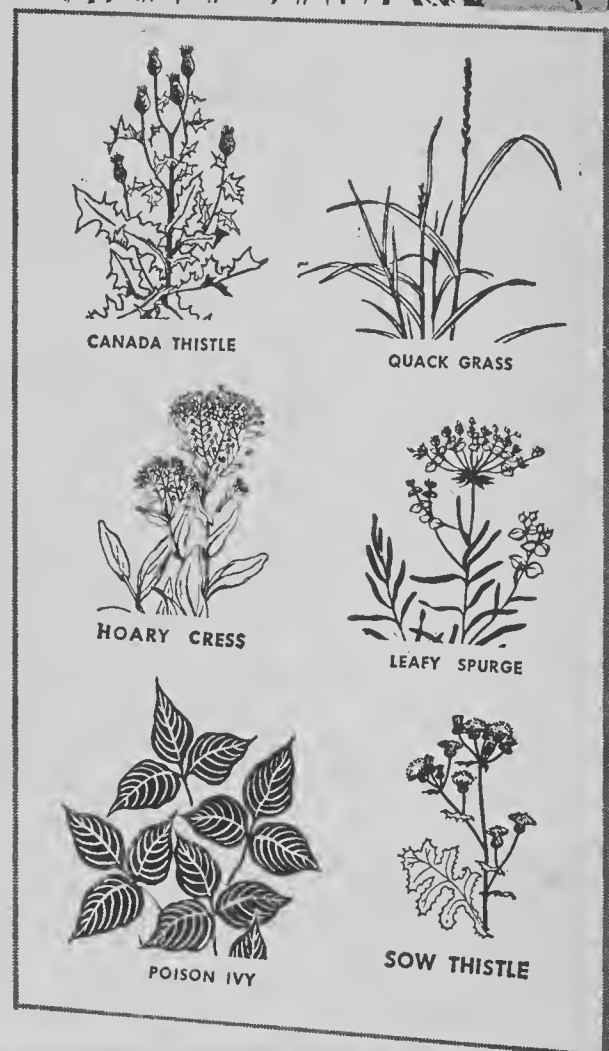
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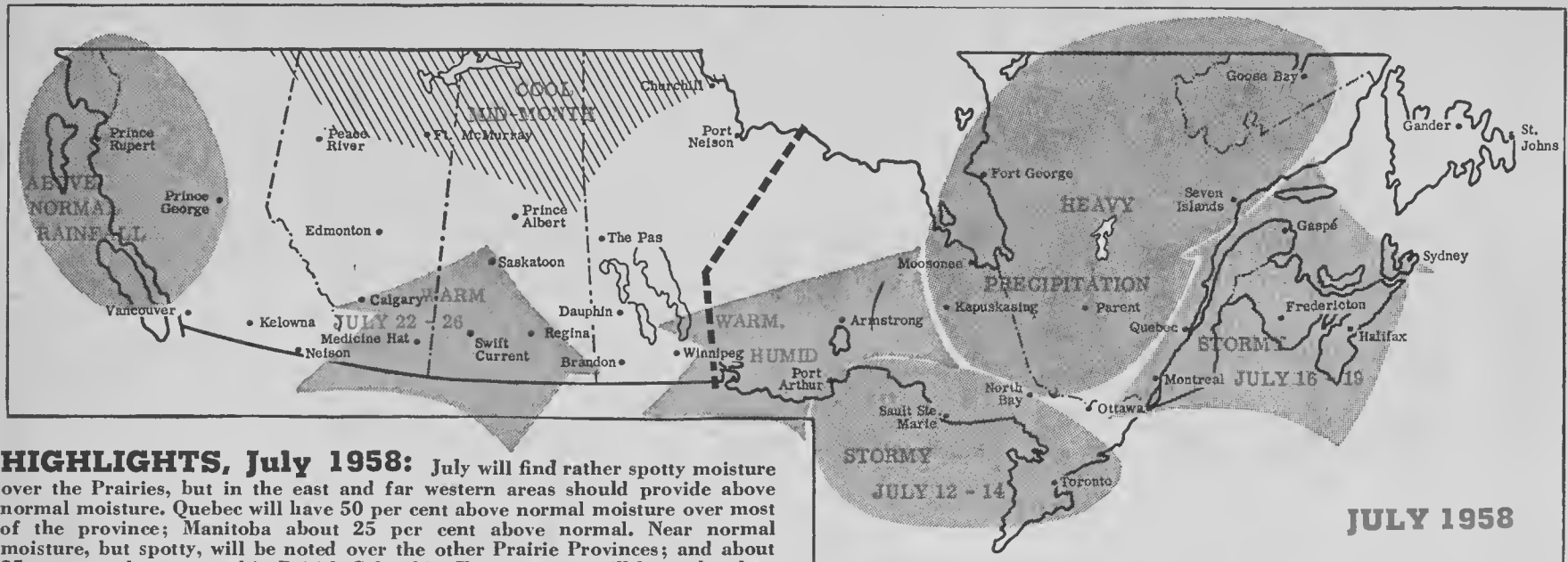
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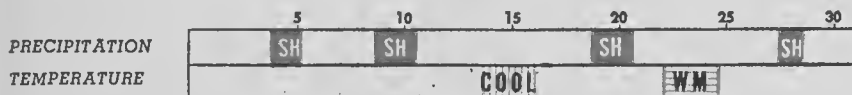


HIGHLIGHTS, July 1958: July will find rather spotty moisture over the Prairies, but in the east and far western areas should provide above normal moisture. Quebec will have 50 per cent above normal moisture over most of the province; Manitoba about 25 per cent above normal. Near normal moisture, but spotty, will be noted over the other Prairie Provinces; and about 25 per cent above normal in British Columbia. Temperatures will be cooler than normal in the far west; near normal through the Prairie Provinces; and from 2° to 4° above normal in eastern Manitoba, Quebec and the Maritimes.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

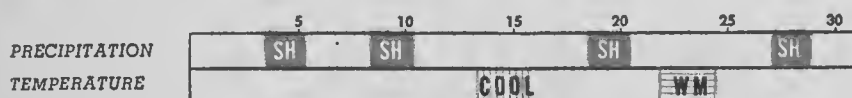
Alberta

- First week 1-5:** Mostly fair and mild during first part of week, with temperatures in 70's. Showers toward week end.
- Second week 6-12:** Showery weather at very beginning of week; fair, mild weather with temperatures in the 70's during first half of week; showers during latter three days.
- Third week 13-19:** Only important shower activity is due at end of the week; cool outbreak at mid-week will drop temperatures into 40's. Mild at week end in Alberta.
- Fourth week 20-26:** Showery, cool conditions will prevail at beginning of week, giving way to fair, warm weather at mid-week, with temperatures near 90 during second half.
- Fifth week 27-31:** Temperatures will be near normal, highs in 70's over most of area. Showers at mid-week.



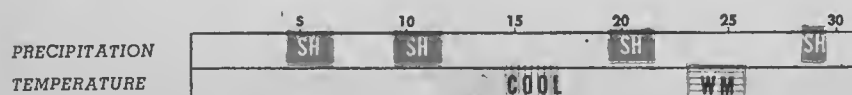
Saskatchewan

- First week 1-5:** First 3 or 4 days of week fair and mild, followed by shower activity at the week's end.
- Second week 6-12:** It will be mostly fair and mild during first half of week with temperatures in 80's. Showery period is expected in last half of week.
- Third week 13-19:** Main feature of this period will be relatively cool weather during two or three days at midweek, with temperatures dropping into 40's. Warmer weather at week end.
- Fourth week 20-26:** There will be showery weather at beginning of week, along with cool temperatures. Warming at mid-week with clearing skies through most of remainder of week.
- Fifth week 27-31:** Brief shower period toward mid-week will be the only important variation in normal weather.



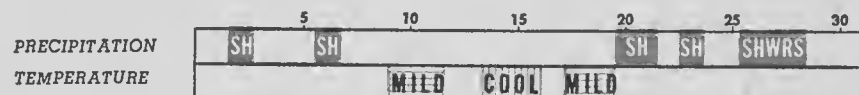
Manitoba

- First week 1-5:** Temperatures in the 80's will feature middle part of this week. Showers are likely at the end of the week.
- Second week 6-12:** Again, temperatures will be in the 80's during much of this week. Showers are expected to occur during latter half of week on one or two days.
- Third week 13-19:** After a mild beginning, mid-week will be quite cool with temperatures dipping into the 40's. Warmer again at week end, with chance of showers at end of week.
- Fourth week 20-26:** The week will open in a showery key, with showers on one or two days at start of week and with cool temperatures. Temperatures in the 90's by the end of the week.
- Fifth week 27-31:** Mostly a fair and mild week, with the exception of a few widely scattered showers around mid-week.



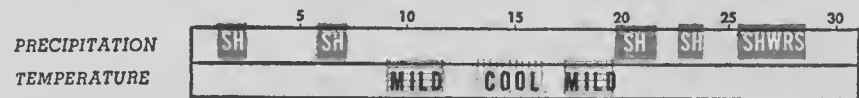
Ontario

- First week 1-5:** Period will open with temperatures in 80's and fair skies, but showers can be expected at end of week.
- Second week 6-12:** Showery weather can be expected on one or two days at the start of this period, but will give way to fair skies and warm temperatures during latter half of week.
- Third week 13-19:** Week will open with showers in areas closest to Great Lakes, with more showers there toward end of week. Elsewhere, mostly fair; cool at mid-week, warm at week end.
- Fourth week 20-26:** Best rain period of entire month. Showers are considered likely on 2 or 3 days, at start, middle, and end of the week. Temperatures generally in 70's.
- Fifth week 27-31:** Considerable shower activity will open week, but skies will clear by mid-week. Temperatures generally in 70's daytimes.



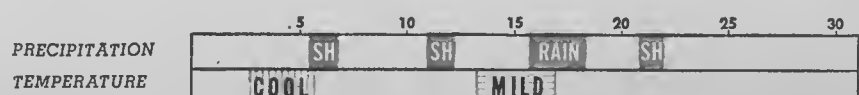
Quebec

- First week 1-5:** This week will open with temperatures in the high 80's. Showers and cooler temperatures during latter half.
- Second week 6-12:** Brief showers are likely to occur at opening of this week. During the latter half of the period fair, mild temperatures are expected for the province.
- Third week 13-19:** Stormy southwestern area at start of week and again following mid-week. Elsewhere it will be mostly fair; cool at mid-week and mild at end of week.
- Fourth week 20-26:** Quite stormy this week, with rain at beginning of week, mid-week, and again at week end. Temperatures will be mild and comfortable through this period.
- Fifth week 27-31:** Showery weather will open week, clearing toward mid-week. Temperatures seasonal, from near 80 south to 70 in north.



Maritime Provinces

- First week 1-5:** Mild weather will open the week, but a cool blast will drop temperatures into 40's at week end.
- Second week 6-12:** Showers will occur on one or two days early in week and again at week end. After a cool beginning, temperatures will warm well into 70's by the end of the week.
- Third week 13-19:** Fair, mild weather will dominate first half of this week, with temperatures nearing 80 on at least two days. Most important rains of month will fall during latter half of week.
- Fourth week 20-26:** Except for showery weather during one day early in the week, nothing in the way of important storminess during this period. Temperatures cooling toward end of week.
- Fifth week 27-31:** No significant storminess, mostly fair weather. Temperatures slightly cooler than normal; generally in high 60's during daytime.



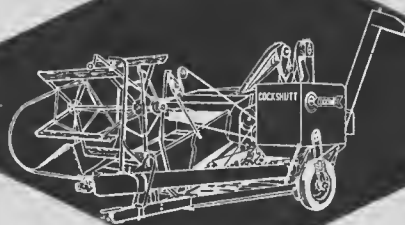
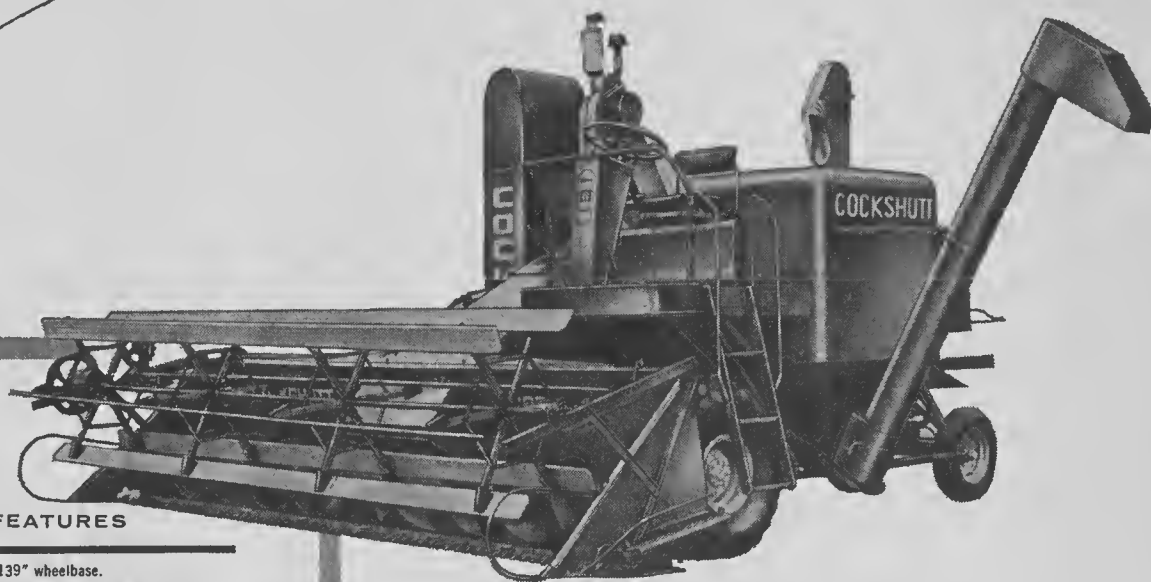
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✓	✓		Quick change concave clearance.
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✓	✓		Extra large 60 bushel grain tank.
✓	✓		Swing back unloading auger.

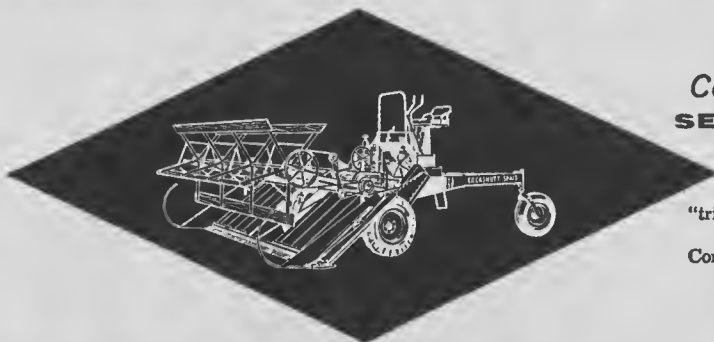


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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

CANADIAN PIG PRODUCTION definitely headed up, but how far and how fast is question. U.S. hog producers remaining cautious despite extremely favorable hog-feed ratio, holding off flood of overproduction till 1959 or beyond.

WHEAT EXPORTS are bright spot in cereals. Lower ocean freight rates should attract European buyers to build up stocks. U.S. exports program has eased, probably in part a concession to Canadian protests. Canada's exports will likely reach at least 300 million. Our share of world wheat market will be proportionately large.

BUTTER PRODUCTION entering flush season, in April up 20 per cent over same month last year. Increased production may be tapering off in Quebec and Ontario. Lower price support levels for dry skim milk should accentuate this trend.

BARLEY SALES picked up this spring, chiefly due to drought in important Middle East producing countries and less U.S. competition. For year, however, exports will likely be lower than last year.

CATTLE PRICES keep producers happy and surprised. U.S. demand likely to remain strong as pastures excellent for restocking and feed reserves ample. Present stage of cattle cycle there should buoy up prices, but a change in consumer buying habits could quickly take off bloom.

WHEAT MOVEMENT spurted sharply after opening of Great Lakes navigation. Churchill and West Coast ports also loading shipping facilities to capacity.

CONSUMER RESISTANCE to high meat prices not yet obvious, though complaints become louder and housewives more bargain-conscious.

FLAXSEED MARKET now more affected by crop scares and prospects than supply-demand conditions. Main influence is U.S. crop, nearing harvest, and prospects for next Canadian crop.

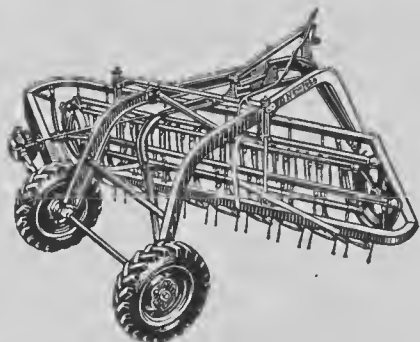
EGG PRICE SUPPORT at 44¢ is 2¢ above required minimum. Many specialists believed old level of 38¢ a dozen too high, so will be watching closely effect on production trends.

MARKET FOR OATS from western provinces considerably smaller in Eastern Canada this year, reflecting large home-grown crop. However, U.S. Eastern Seaboard market more reassuring and total commercial sales should register at a respectable figure.

NEW PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM for all eastern field crops too late to help farmers in spring cropping plans, but may aid in holding price line this fall, especially for winter wheat and soybeans.

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Benson Addresses Canadian Audience

A DEFENSE of the agricultural trade policies of the United States, and an exposition of the basic objectives of the farming industry in that country, were the main topics dealt with by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, when he spoke last month to the annual dinner meeting of the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce.

Commenting on his country's agricultural trade policy, Mr. Benson had this to say: "The effective way to make abundance available to other nations is through the world market. Commercial buying and selling is the best, most efficient method to distribute products. Our high prices have made it necessary to use subsidies to keep our commodities competitive in the world market. Nevertheless, our objective remains that of selling our farm products at home and abroad in free markets at free competitive prices.

"We are making progress toward that objective," Mr. Benson continued. "Most, by far, of our agricultural production is outside of government programs. And private trade accounts for most of our farm exports."

To support his statement, Benson pointed out that for the past fiscal year U.S. exports of farm products were at a record high level of \$4.7 billion, and that 60 per cent of those exports moved under commercial sales for dollars. He assured his audience that "we are working to increase further the portion that sells for dollars and we think the possibilities of doing so are bright."

REFERRING specifically to Public Law 480, which provides for sales of farm commodities for foreign currencies, bartering them for strategic materials and giving them away as straight donations, Mr. Benson stated that it "was enacted in recognition of the fact that if our exports were confined to cash-on-the-barrel-head dollar transactions, our surpluses would accumulate in a wasteful manner . . . millions of world consumers in dire need of food would be denied access to our abundance." And while the law provided for some unorthodox ways of transacting business, he emphasized that safeguards were included throughout "to protect and to increase commercial marketings."

Mr. Benson made these additional points about the U.S. surplus disposal program:

- During the nearly 4 years Public Law 480 has been in effect, its provisions have been responsible for moving into foreign consumption more than \$5 billion of U.S. farm products. Without such a "special program" there was good reason to believe that this tremendous amount of farm products would not have moved at all. In such an event, they would have remained in dead storage, unused, a depressing effect on the entire world market, including the Canadian market.

- Foreign currencies in part (obtained through P.L. 480) are used by

the United States government to expand the consumption of, and to build future markets for, agricultural products, as well as to promote economic development in underdeveloped countries. Mr. Benson claimed: "The benefits from this increased activity will be broadly shared. There is no way we could take all the benefits to ourselves, even if we wished to do so."

- "We have a mutual objective," Mr. Benson stated, "to do what we can to maintain and strengthen the world's commercial trade. But commercial trade cannot flourish in a world of extremes. It will flourish only as those underdeveloped nations that are already on the march can climb closer to our level of living. As they do, our own standards will also rise."

- Provisions for barter transactions, in which strategic and other materials are exchanged for agricultural surpluses, when found to be interfering with normal commercial sales, were revised a year ago. The law now requires that barter transactions must result in a net increase in U.S. exports of the commodity involved.

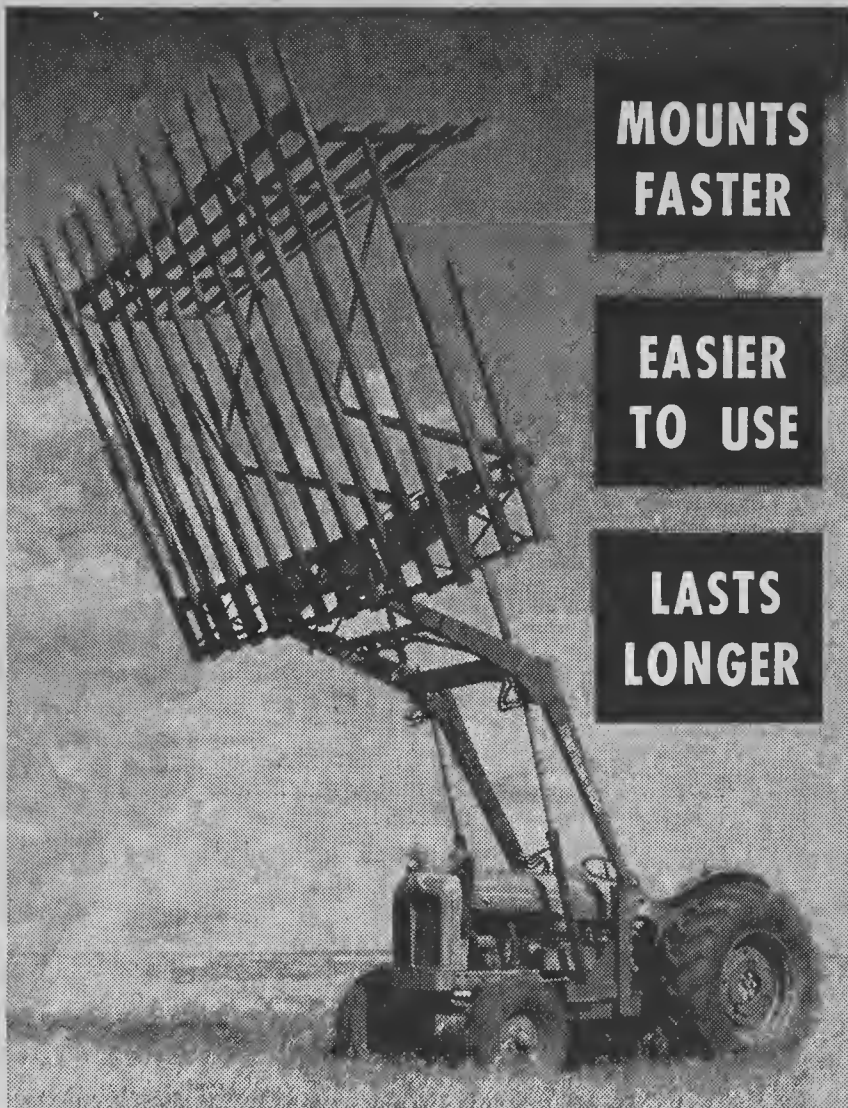
FREEDOM, profit through efficiency and abundance are the three basic goals of the agriculture of the United States, according to Mr. Benson.

"Agriculture does not flourish where the spirit of freedom is lacking," states Benson. "The farmer and Mother Nature have an alliance that frustrates efforts to weaken it. Nowhere has this been better illustrated than in the United States. For a quarter of a century, beginning in the 1930's, a continuing series of programs has attempted to maintain acreage controls and artificially high prices. But such prices have stimulated production and impeded adjustment, while the advance of technology has made controls largely ineffective. The technological revolution in agriculture cannot be repealed by legislation."

Referring to profit through efficiency, Mr. Benson indicated that "we are constantly seeking better ways to lower production costs, to expand markets, and to leave a greater margin of profit for the farm operator. By the expanded use of science and technology, today's farmer produces as much in 1 hour as he did in 2 hours in 1940, and 3 hours in 1910. Since 1940 per acre yield of cotton in the U.S. has risen 67 per cent; corn 56 per cent; wheat, 40 per cent.

Abundance, Mr. Benson said, is the product of the free spirit with which our farmers approach their tasks, the technology that they apply to their efforts, and the blessings of vast land and water resources provided by the Almighty. He indicated the people of Canada and the United States should be thankful that their problems are not that of scarcity, but

(Please turn to page 61)



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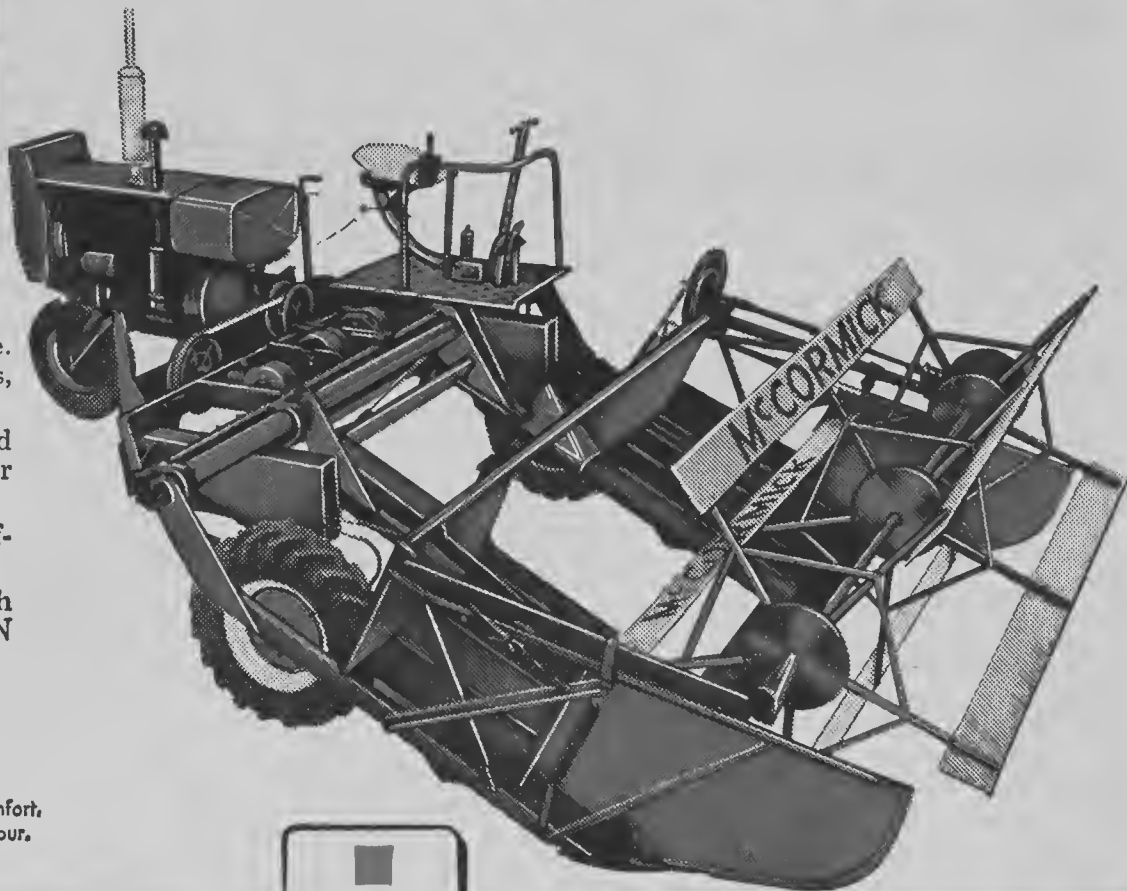
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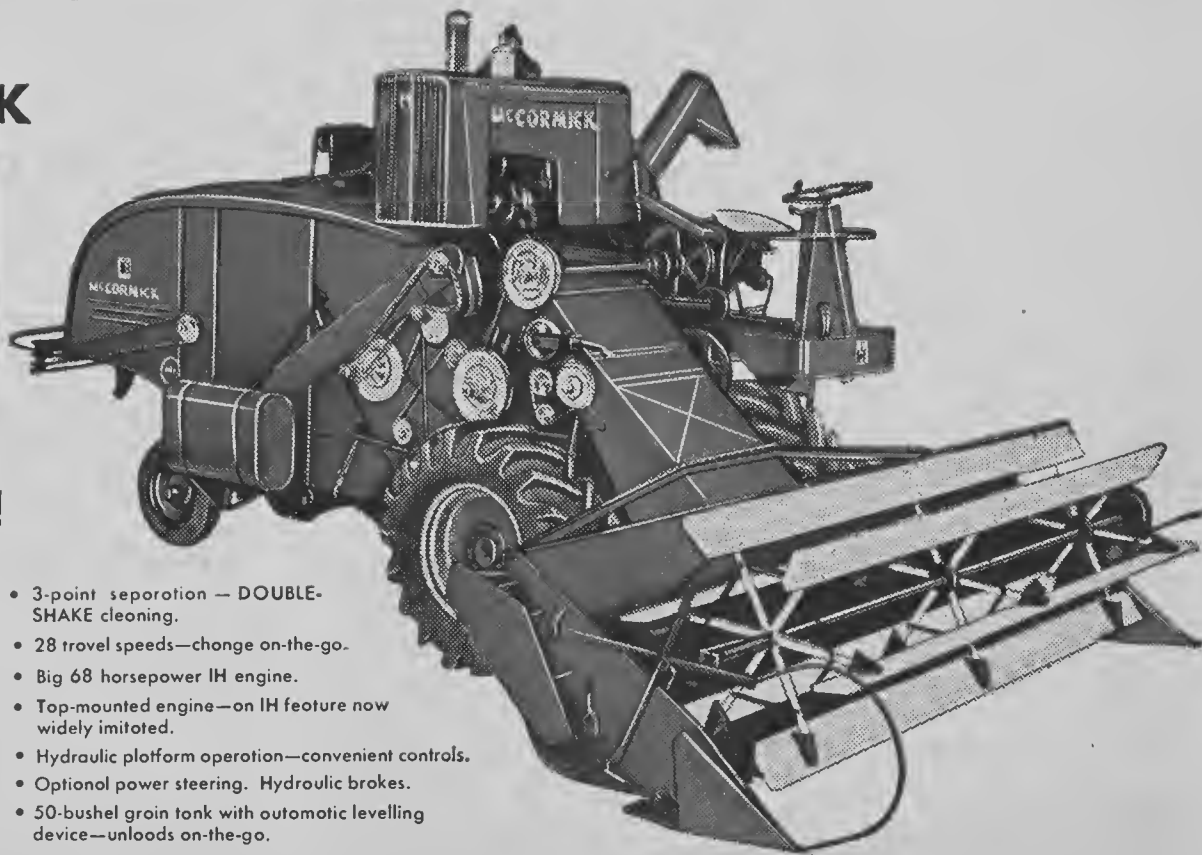
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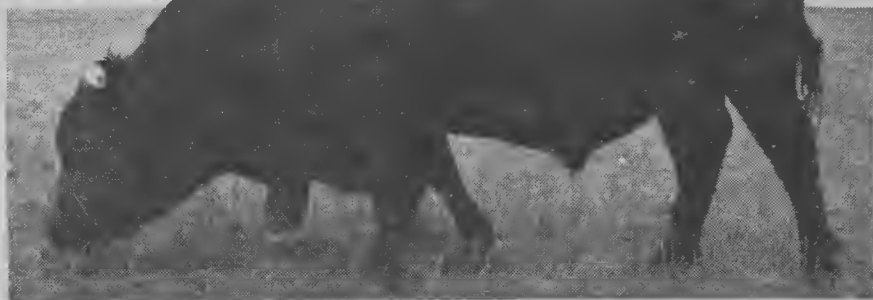
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The farmstead west of Nanton, Alta. Right: Snow Sears with one of his blue roans, obtained by crossing a Shorthorn bull and Aberdeen-Angus cow.

Always a Co-operator, but: “OFTEN A REBEL”

Co-operative farms and farm co-operatives have figured prominently in the life of Snow Sears for more than 50 years, but he has always been a rugged individualist

by CLIFF FAULKNER

IT was a rambling, weather-beaten building with one side wall already fallen into ruin. Over a century old, it creaked with its age.

“How much am I bid for it?” the auctioneer asked. There was a murmur in the crowd spread out before him. Finally a man spoke up: ‘Five hundred dollars.’

“The auctioneer cried: ‘Sold.’”

These words in the May 16, 1949, issue of the American magazine “Newsweek,” might awaken a mild interest in the average reader. They marked the sale of a crumbling building in Monmouth County, N.J., that

provided the last link with the North American Phalanx—a unique experiment in co-operative farming and communal living which collapsed like a pricked balloon over 100 years ago.

But the words had more than a passing interest for Snow Sears of Nanton, Alta. For Snow they conjured up visions of a stocky, bearded gentleman in a black homburg hat—his grandfather—who managed the Phalanx colony from its founding in 1843 to its finish about 1855. And with them, visions of his own boyhood, spent on another communal farm enterprise near Williamsburg, Kans.—

an even more visionary scheme than the North American Phalanx, and one which ended much the same way.

THE Phalanx was founded in 1841 by Albert Brisbane (Arthur Brisbane’s father) and New York Tribune editor, Horace Greeley—both of them disciples of French socialist Francois Fourier. Fourier visualized an ideal society containing communities of 1,620 people, each community cultivating 5,000 acres of land. Private property was to be maintained, but all work was to be done co-operatively. They would live together and eat in a community dining hall, and everyone would be free to shift from job to job, or to follow any other natural impulse that came along—a rural Utopia where trouble was banished by mutual consent.

While the Phalanx was being built, other Fourier co-operatives sprang up all over the States. But all were failures from the very start—except the Phalanx, that is. Under the able management of grandfather Charles Sears, the colony flourished for over 10 years. Snow’s father (also Charles) was born at the place, which is one of the reasons Snow can claim today that he literally has “farm co-operation in his blood.”

The Phalanx, like all Utopias, began to founder on the shoals of human nature about 1853. The farm’s mechanics complained they were receiving less pay than contemporaries who lived on the outside. Vegetarians complained about meat being served in the dining room, and meat eaters threatened trouble if it wasn’t. Finally

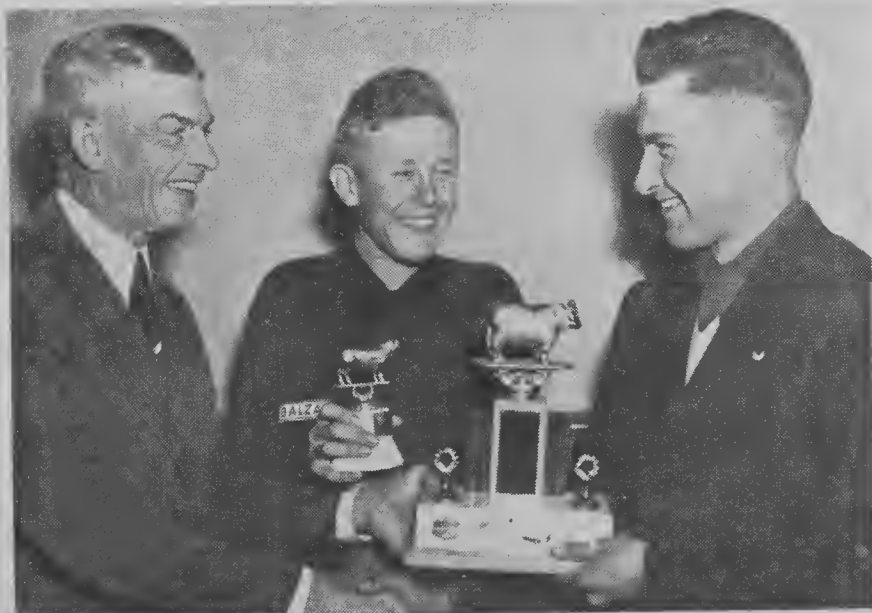
in 1855, a fire destroyed all of the colony’s buildings except the phalanstery (the community hall which sold for \$500 at the auction mentioned in Newsweek). On top of this, the company which had insured the Phalanx failed, and the co-operative broke up into small private holdings.

THE Sears family remained in New Jersey until the next co-operative venture appeared a few years later. Another Frenchman, this time an aristocrat named Ernest Valetton de Boissiere, came to America with plans to establish an ideal way of life on the Kansas plains, based on an agrarian handicraft economy. He was helped on his way by Emperor Louis Napoleon who banished de Boissiere from France for his association with Victor Hugo and other revolutionists.

Still enthusiastic about Utopias, Horace Greeley stopped advising young men “to go West” long enough to jump on this latest band wagon. He wrote a series of articles praising the scheme. Because of his success at operating the Phalanx, Charles Sears was contacted to handle the more serious end of running a man-made paradise.

De Boissiere set up his colony on a 3,500-acre tract of land in Franklin County, Kans., called “Prairie Home.” The name was later changed to “Silkville” because the plans included establishing a silk farm and silk manufacturing industry there. Six years after the colony’s founding, a 60-room chateau for communal living had been built, fences erected, and 8,000 mul-

(Please turn to page 51)



Snow Sears devotes a lot of time to farm movement work. Here he presents UGG awards for efficiency to two successful 4-H Club members in Alberta.

A GLIMPSE AT OURSELVES

This article, written by the publisher, commemorates the founding of our publication. It is the story of a farmer-owned and controlled service, now half a century old, which was developed and has been perpetuated to meet the needs of Canadian farm people

by R. C. BROWN

TIME is the fabric of man's dreams. On its canvas, in colors sombre or glowing, is recorded the measure of human achievement. Half a century ago the West was still young. Pioneer farmers were dreaming and planning for a happier future, and striving to create the social and economic tools to achieve it.

In June 1908 The Grain Growers' Grain Company, a pioneer farmer-owned co-operative, itself only 2 years old, published the first issue of The Grain Growers' Guide. With this current issue of The Country Guide, we celebrate the golden jubilee of our service to Canadian Agriculture.

In his opening message to the readers, E. A. Partridge, the first Editor, had this to say: "The paper will be non-political in the common acceptance of that term, that is to say it will favor no party or person by reason of his party connections. It will, however, not scruple to discuss any matter which may be, or is likely to become, the subject of legislation from the standpoint of its soundness or unsoundness as an economic or ethical proposition." Speaking of himself as editor, Mr. Partridge further said: "He realizes that his views will not always agree with those of the individual subscriber. This will sometimes be occasioned by the Editor being wrong, sometimes because the subscriber is wrong, and not infrequently because the Editor and the subscriber are both wrong. However, he is determined to do his best to advance the cause of human progress according to his lights, and for this reason feels justified in asking for the assistance and support of all good men."



One machine (left) is fed pages of The Country Guide, puts them together, trims and stitches them at the rate of 5,000 per hour. Compare this with the old method of binding them by hand, shown at right.



[Guide photos]

Thus, at the outset, basic principles of journalism were declared which are as sound today as they were 50 years ago.

Recognition of the right to a difference of opinion is, of course, essential to the existence of democracy. It is equally important to recognize that opinions, no matter how firmly or widely held, are not necessarily correct or soundly based.

THOUGH The Grain Growers' Guide was, from the beginning, owned and financed by the Grain Growers' Grain Company (now the United Grain Growers Limited), it was for a period published under the editorial control and management of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Later it also became the official organ of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

In order to more completely perform its function as an official organ, The Guide, in August 1909, began publishing as a weekly. During the ensuing 15 years, it played an important part in the expansion of the general farm movement and in the development of co-operatives among farm people.

The establishment of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as clearing house for National farm opinion, opened still wider fields of service. In May 1916 The Grain Growers' Guide became affiliated with and directly represented on the Council.

As a consequence of this association, for almost a decade the publication veered from its original

policy of being non-political. It played a significant role in formulating the political platform on which 65 Progressive members were elected to the House of Commons in 1921. It doubtless influenced the 1919 election in Ontario of the farmer government of E. C. Drury. Certainly it had a part to play in bringing Premier Greenfield's UFA Government to power in Alberta in 1921, and the Bracken Progressive Government in Manitoba in 1922.

In the early 1920's George Chipman, who was for many years editor-in-chief of The Guide, took note of growing factionalism among rural people and concluded that the paper could no longer perform its original function as an official organ of the farm movement. In April 1926 the weekly issues were discontinued and publication changed to a semi-monthly basis. This marked the first step in making The Guide a general farm magazine designed to work in the broad interests of agriculture, rather than to represent the official opinions of organized agriculture. The second step came in 1928 when the name was changed to The Country Guide. Two years later, in June 1930, after more than twenty years of publication, it again became a monthly magazine.

THROUGHOUT half its lifetime The Country Guide grew and flourished alongside a similar, though privately owned publication, The Nor'-West Farmer. The time came when both publishers realized that it was unnecessary to have two such similar publications in the same field of circulation.



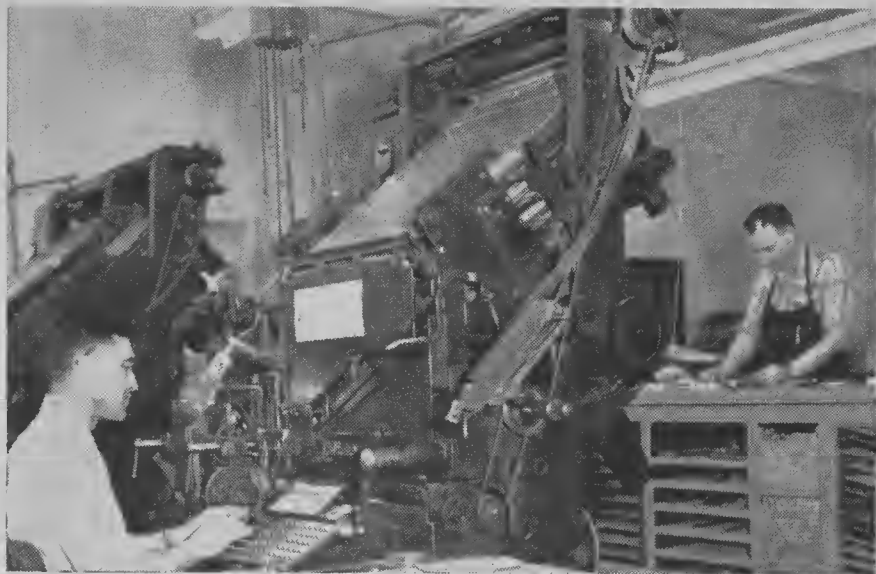
The first home of The Grain Growers' Guide and Public Press was on Sherbrook Street, Winnipeg.



In 1917, new premises were built on Vaughan St., where the publication rose to one of national status.



Growing with Canada, this farmer-owned company needed more space. New offices and plant were opened in this anniversary year, covering an area of 48,000 sq. ft., with all departments housed on one floor.



*This is one of the machines used for setting up type. Beyond it is the "stone," where the compositor makes up the type into pages. Right: A former compositor who worked on *The Country Guide* many years.*

Consolidation seemed logical. And so *The Country Guide* bought out the *Nor'-West Farmer*. Earlier, the *Nor'-West Farmer* had purchased and consolidated with *Farm and Home*, a British Columbia rural magazine published in Vancouver. With the purchase in 1955 of *The Country Gentleman* Canadian circulation, *The Guide* gained further substantial circulation in Ontario and Maritime Canada. Thus, upon a broad base of natural growth and consolidation, it has earned the full right to call itself a truly National farm magazine.

THIS brief record would not be complete without reference to at least some of the men and women who, by their writing, kept *The Country Guide* moving forward through the years.

E. A. Partridge edited only the first issue. He was succeeded by Roderick McKenzie who continued as editor until 1911 when George F. Chipman, his assistant, was appointed to the post. To George Chipman, perhaps more than any other man, must go the credit for piloting the publication through its formative years. From 1911, to the time of his death in 1935, he saw it through a difficult establishment period into one which was financially sound. All the while, his own pen sparked *The Guide's* journalistic power.

Associated with him during those years were John Ward, J. F. Hull, Norman Lambert, J. W. Healy, P. M. Abel and R. D. Colquette, all of them forceful and effective writers. Perhaps the most colorful of all was Colquette. Hale and hearty at 77, he is still capable of the whimsical humor which set him apart.

P. M. Abel, who was equally at home as a farmer, soldier, lecturer and journalist, became joint editor with Mr. Colquette in 1936. This productive partnership continued for many years, to be joined in 1941 by H. S. Fry, another leading personality in Canadian agriculture. Mr. Fry was appointed sole editor in 1952, on the death of P. M. Abel, and his fine contribution will long be remembered. He retired last year, and was succeeded by the present editor, Lorne Hurd.

From its earliest days *The Guide* put emphasis upon the home and family aspects of farm life. The three most outstanding women editors were Mary McCallum, Margaret Speechly and Amy Roe.

Among administrative personnel, one name stands out above all others. He was W. W. (Bill) Emerson, for many years advertising manager, who became Managing Director upon the death of George Chipman. All too soon his career was cut short by an untimely death.

SPACE does not permit personal recognition of all who have contributed to the reader's enjoyment of *The Guide*, but a word must be said for the artists and illustrators. Among the readers of today the best known name is Clarence Tillenius, the internationally famous wildlife artist from whose pen and brush have come dozens of covers and hundreds of other illustrations. His wife, Anne Sankey, too, has contributed greatly to the editorial columns.

Perhaps the best known and best loved of all features in *The Guide* a generation ago was the "Doo Dads." That master cartoonist Arch Dale created for himself a memorial in the minds of those who followed the monthly escapades of Sleepy Sam the Hobo, Flannel Feet the Cop, Tiny the Elephant, Doc Sawbones and Old Man Grouch.

In recognition of these nostalgic memories we have reprinted one of the Doo Dad cartoons.

IN our half-century there have been drastic changes in the publishing business. Technical developments have produced better printing at higher speeds, and have brought with them the need for more highly trained personnel. With 10 times its original number of readers, the servicing of *The Guide's* circulation and advertising have become major tasks in themselves.

During this same period the introduction of radio and television, and the everyday use of automobiles and airplanes have had a significant influence on peoples' habits. Nevertheless, our basic needs and aspirations remain unchanged.

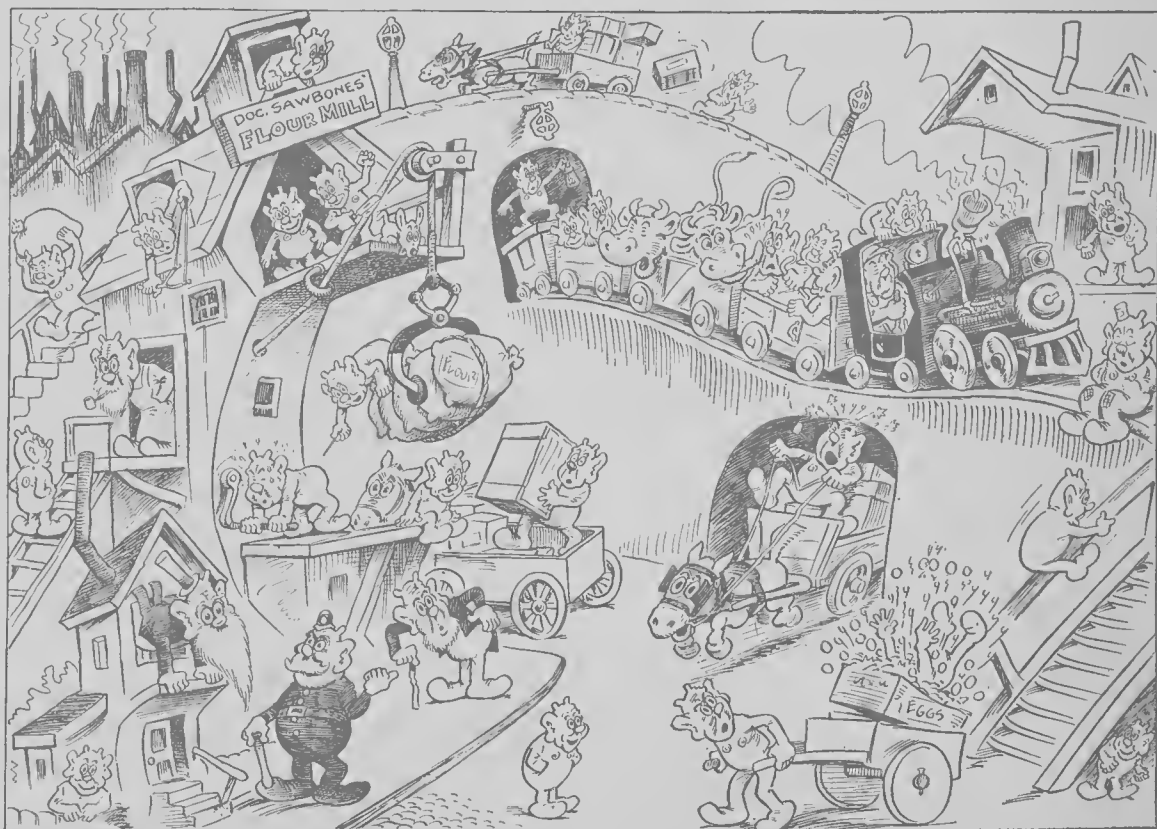
In an instant the spoken word may be forgotten, but the printed word can be preserved. We recognize that this lays a special responsibility on us and emphasizes the need for truth in a troubled world. In these momentous days, we therefore rededicate *The Country Guide* to the improvement of the economic status of agriculture and the promotion of gracious living for Canadian farm families. **V**



Many millions of words were printed on this old flatbed, now superseded by the high-speed presses.



The press room needed 155,000 lb. of paper and 5,500 lb. of ink for this June anniversary issue.



A typical scene from Arch Dale's Dooville, showing such characters as bearded Old Doc Sawbones, who is listening to Flannel Feet, the Cop. Snoozing on the railroad track is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, while other Doo Dads, in their own peculiar way, keep the flour mill busy, or bring farm produce to market.

Stampede

Time



Pickup man removes cowboy Joe Fox from saddle after klaxon sounds end of the required 8 seconds.



Top event at Calgary is saddle bronc riding. Wayne Howard (left) is showing how it ought to be done.



Another big event is decorating wild steers. Dick Havens holds ribbon to slip over the horns, "hazer" (left) keeps a steer from veering away.



Amateurs aren't encouraged to enter the calf roping event. Here the expert jumps to the ground, while a horse is keeping the line taut.

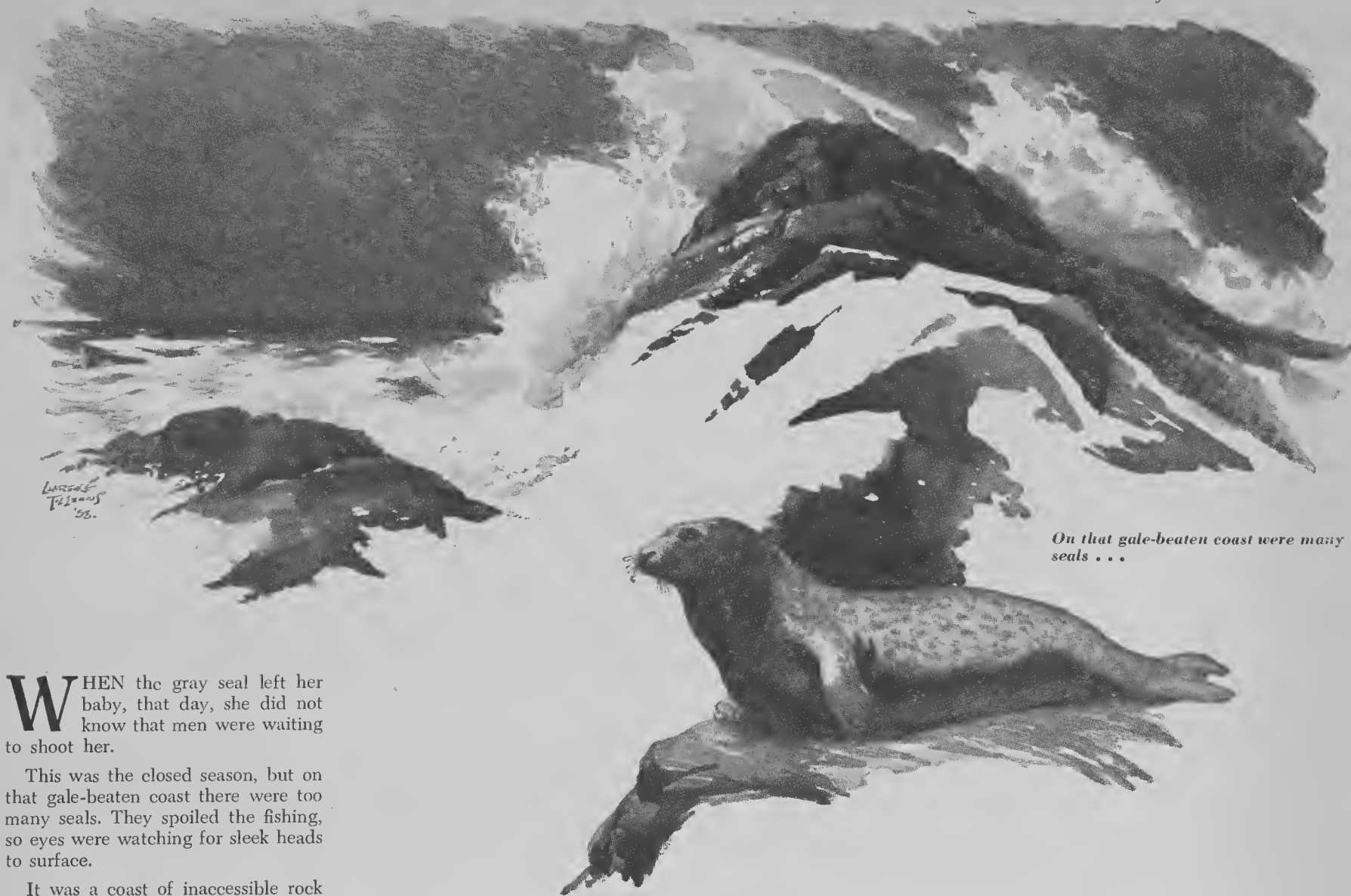


There are plenty of laughs in the boys' steer riding contest. This one is being separated from his mount.



As seen by
CLIFF FAULKNER
and his camera

"Brahma" (left) must have Hereford ancestry. The bull riding is one of the most dangerous Calgary events.



On that gale-beaten coast were many seals . . .

WHEN the gray seal left her baby, that day, she did not know that men were waiting to shoot her.

This was the closed season, but on that gale-beaten coast there were too many seals. They spoiled the fishing, so eyes were watching for sleek heads to surface.

It was a coast of inaccessible rock and green sea, of crying gulls and wind-trembling grass and sedges on the cliff top—of valerian and withered sea-pinks. Down—down past the dizzy rock-faces where sea-birds nested—down through chasms of cold wind to the cliff foot, where the Atlantic heaved, boring into sea caves too dangerous for boats; sometimes closing the cave mouths with water and then letting the black rocks sizzle up again through the subsiding foam—down in the world of the seals . . .

On a little beach of white shell sand at the top of the cave, where the seal calves were born, lay a baby seal in his white velvet coat; beside him his mother, mottled blue-gray and black. Until his puppy coat had fallen out, and the new sleek water-fur like hers had replaced it, he was at the mercy of the ocean in which he would afterwards spend his life. If a storm drove highwater onto this subterranean beach where he had been born, a wave could lick him down into the surf, to roll him on the cruel gravel and drown him there.

When the mother seal looked at her small and helpless baby son, all her body was filled with happy love. She sniffed and nibbled him, running her teeth up and down the little fluffy form. His warm sweet breath blew on her as he bumped her face.



On a little beach in the cave the baby seal waited.

THE GREEN SEA

by **NORAH BURKE**

Illustrated by **CLARENCE TILLENIUS**

The gray or Atlantic seal is the largest British wild animal. Eight to nine feet long, it is most numerous on the islands' rocky shores. In this vividly descriptive story, Norah Burke captures the realism of a seal's struggle for survival

The great wet hollow cave boomed with the noise of the sea. And the noise of seals. All the rocky tunnel was wet with reflections that grew brighter and brighter, ringing down to the golden dazzle of foam in the cave's mouth. The roof dripped with sea ferns and spiders. The cold tangy air was damp and salty, and smelled of rotting weed.

For 14 days, since the birth of her calf, the seal had not fed, her body growing thinner as his fattened; but now it was time to go.

She pushed him above a ridge of white sand, and instructed him to stay there till her return.

The second of three wildlife stories to be featured in The Country Guide during 1958, by this distinguished British writer.

He lay watching with huge black eyes which, if he cried, would shed tears.

There was a shelf of rock over the water, and she lumped herself down toward it, an ungainly slug with smooth satin-wet coat, and gleaming head set upon the snaky movement of the neck. Her gentle expressive face was all large, intelligent, black eyes, and noticeable whiskers; her

body heavy and boneless as she dragged it across the gravel with a sweeping sound.

She hummocked herself over the rasping crystals in the rock to the water, and peeled off into it, closing her nose and ear slits as she did so.

THE moment she entered her element, the clumsy body—the 8-foot-long lozenge-shaped slab of meat, stuck with sand—changed in a flash. Water gave her the grace and speed and beauty, and an absolutely streamlined glisten of a mermaid.

With the least fish-like movement of her body, propelled by the strong spine muscles, and oaring with her front feet, she slid forward, fast and graceful—a fish shadow in the channel of dark water that led to the sea.

Misty salt water slid past her, feeling like wind; but no sensation of cold got through the fat skin to her flesh. To her protected body, the sea was wet and buoyant, and fizzling with oxygen, but it had no temperature.

In the twilight of the underwater world, almost without sound or smell, streamers of seaweed washed about, with shells clipped to them. As she came, a cloud of tiny fishlike sparks flicked into the curtain of weed for safety. A great black lobster backed into a crack.

The dark water grew lighter and lighter—gray—green—white—as she shot out into the arms of the sea, into a tossing rock-broken ocean of marbled foam and deep, deep jade green water.

Now the movement of the ocean rocked the world. For ever and (Please turn to page 48)

TALK ON TAPE

Prepared by DON BARON

Invisible Extras In the Feed Bag

Feed manufacturers are adding new drugs like stilbestrol, antibiotics and wormers to stimulate growth, improve feed efficiency and control diseases. A panel of specialists tape-recorded this discussion exclusively for The Country Guide, to show farmers what to expect from drugs, and what hazards arise from their use. They also take a look at some new drugs being developed. Dr. J. A. Henderson was chairman

Henderson: Wally, as the representative of a feed company, will you tell us how general is the use of these additives in Canada?

Meyer: They are in very wide use; practically all feed manufacturers are using them. For instance, drugs to control coccidiosis are used in just about all broiler feeds, and in much of the feed for replacement poultry, and for turkeys up to 16 weeks of age. Drugs to control blackhead make up another group that is coming into general use, especially in turkey broiler feeds. They are catching on in feeds for heavier turkeys too, as growing this type of bird becomes more specialized.

Morrison: Wormers for poultry and swine (part of a group called anthelmintic medicines) are used in a different sense, but nevertheless, they are coming into general use. In poultry, they are used more as a one-day treatment to get rid of worms. The new one, hygromycin for swine, is supposed to be fed for a period of time.

Henderson: What about the additives that are used as growth stimulants?

Morrison: Let's look at the hormones first. In Canada, "DES" or

diethylstilbestrol is the one we know. It can be licensed for use in rations for fattening cattle; it cannot be used as a pellet or implant in this country. About 75 or 80 per cent of the cattle being fattened in the U.S.A. are said to be getting a feed containing "DES."

Meyer: In Canada, I would estimate that about half the beef cattle being fattened now are receiving the drug.

Forshaw: There are some other interesting possibilities with the hormones too. "DES" may soon be cleared for use in sheep rations in this country, while research work is showing that thyroproteins may be of benefit if added to sow rations.

("DES" has been approved for sheep over 70 lb. since this discussion.—ed.)

Henderson: Another group of growth stimulants are called arsenicals. How general is their use?

Meyer: They are in general use in broiler feeds; in rations for replacement chicks; and in turkey growing rations, and to some extent in swine feeds—particularly in pig starters. But they are not by any means being used to the same extent as antibiotics.

Henderson: I believe, though, that some companies put them in their starting feeds regularly, and some in their growing feeds.

Meyer: Yes.

Ferguson: This is a good place to point out one of the problems that comes up with these drugs. One of the blackhead control drugs cannot be used with either of the two so-called arsenical growth factors, so when the arsenicals are in a feed, that particular blackhead control cannot be used.

Roe: Let's look at another factor here. Would you estimate what percentage of the poultry and swine in Canada are fed on commercial feeds?

Meyer: About 80 per cent of all poultry feed is probably in the form of commercial feed, while about half of the swine being fed are getting properly balanced rations. These figures would be higher in Eastern Canada, where the farmer does not have big supplies of feed grain around him, and where he has got into the habit of buying his feed in the form of a supplement-balanced feed.

Forshaw: I believe that more and more hogs are being fed balanced rations—particularly pigs after weaning.

Henderson: The antibiotics are another group which are added to the feeds at what are called low levels, to stimulate growth and to act as a check on disease, and at high levels as a medication for disease outbreaks.

Morrison: First, let's define the three levels commonly used. We will call the addition of anything under 10 grams per ton to the feed, "growth stimulation." Between 10 and 50 grams, we'll call "low level medication," and above 50 grams per ton, "high level." This is true of both poultry and hog feeds.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **Meyer:** "In a disease outbreak, it is pretty good insurance to use these drugs while the diagnosis is being made."
- ✓ **Roe:** "It is becoming more difficult to find drugs to treat sick animals."
- ✓ **Forshaw:** "The swine industry is on the verge of a tremendous increase in specialization, and these additives are going to play a part."
- ✓ **Ferguson:** "Many people ask the impossible of antibiotics."
- ✓ **Morrison:** "If we didn't have the drugs to control coccidiosis, we wouldn't have the broiler industry as we know it today."
- ✓ **Oliver:** "We must remember that these drugs can injure as well as heal."
- ✓ **Henderson:** "It is going to take years to get the answers to all our doubts about these additives."

(Ontario Veterinary College and Country Guide photos.)

The Panel



DR. J. A. HENDERSON
Head of Department of Medicine and Surgery, O.V.C.



DR. W. T. OLIVER
Specialist in medicines at Ontario Veterinary College.



DR. C. K. ROE
Specialist in disease of swine, Ontario Vet. College.



DR. W. D. MORRISON
Nutritionist and research director for Master Feeds.



DR. A. E. FERGUSON
Poultry Disease specialist, Ontario Veterinary College.



PROF. R. P. FORSHAW
Swine specialist at Ontario Agricultural College.



W. K. MEYER
Nutritionist and research director, Shur-Gain Feeds.

WHY USE ADDITIVES?

Henderson: Do we agree that farmers are benefiting from the use of these drugs? Let's look at the antibiotics that go into swine feeds, first.

Forshaw: Antibiotics are most useful in pig starters and growers, and that's where we have recommended them. I think that across the country as a whole, farmers are gaining substantial benefit from their use. Antibiotics seem to stimulate a pig's appetite, helping it to overcome setbacks, and to make better gains by eating more feed. However, the case is not clear-cut. We know that after antibiotics have been used for some time, they don't give the same stimulation as when they haven't been used previously.

Henderson: What about the use of antibiotics at high levels for disease control in poultry feeds?

Ferguson: When used in the right place, and not used helter-skelter, the antibiotics have a very definite value. In high level feeding, first thing you have to do is find out what's wrong, and then use the proper drug to correct it. I use 200 grams and above for such treatment. I don't think 50 grams does very much good.

Henderson: What benefits are we getting from the drugs that are used to control coccidiosis?

Morrison: If we didn't have them, we wouldn't have the broiler industry as we know it today. Broiler-growing would be a much more costly business.

Meyer: And we wouldn't have the big operations where pullets are raised as flock replacements, either.

Ferguson: We definitely couldn't do without these coccidiostats. Anyone who has worried through coccidiosis in earlier years, and has seen what it can do to a broiler flock, can only be thankful that we have these drugs that practically eliminate the disease.

Henderson: Are the drugs that control blackhead playing a big role?

Ferguson: I am convinced it pays to use a blackhead control drug as a preventive, added to the feed or water, and most turkey producers are using it that way. Treatment after the birds get the disease is not too satisfactory.

Henderson: It seems then, that the turkey broiler business, which is relatively new, but is growing fast, is going to depend on these drugs in the same way as the chicken broiler business depends on coccidiostats.

Ferguson: There is another new development too. Some of the newer blackhead controls don't depress growth and apparently don't affect the appetite, as the old ones did.

Henderson: Let's take a look now at the benefits farmers get from the wormers.

Ferguson: They are being used in some broiler and replacement flocks about once a month, but I think too many of them are used when they don't have to be used at all. Piperazine is the one being used principally and it controls round-worms, which are the principal worm enemy of broilers. It can be used in either the feed or water, and this is one where it is probably better as a spot treatment in the water than the feed. In fact, anyone with an automatic water-

ing system should have a cut-off tank for such treatment.

Meyer: Certainly those of us in the feed industry are not at all unhappy to see a farmer treat through the water. We put these drugs in the feed only as a convenience to producers.

Henderson: Now, let's look at antibiotics again. What part have they played in boosting the growth of birds, when used as a feed additive for that purpose?

Meyer: Antibiotics and arsenicals can be used in combination in poultry rations and they give about a 10 per cent increase in growth rate and a 5 per cent increase in feed efficiency.

Henderson: The hormones are the other group, and they involve swine and ruminants as well as poultry. Are they proving to be of value to producers?

Forshaw: When stilbestrol is fed to beef cattle at recommended levels, it generally gives an increased growth rate and feed efficiency and so helps to lower the cost of beef production. Implants are not legal, although they seem to be equally effective and are more convenient under certain circumstances.

Morrison: Don't overlook the fact that this may help the cattleman by putting red meat in a more competitive position with poultry meats, which have been cutting into their market.

Forshaw: Remember that Dr. Morrison said that about 80 per cent of cattle being fattened in the U.S.A. are getting stilbestrol. Canadian beef men must compete with those in the U.S.A., as well as with the producers of poultry meat, and when those producers use these additives, they put our producers under some pressure to use them and get their benefits too.

ANY DANGERS?

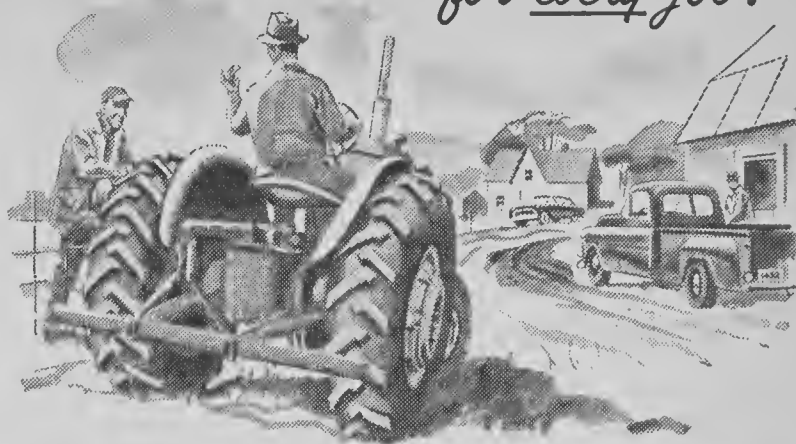
Henderson: I want to bring up one of the most controversial questions in this subject. Are there any hazards involved in the use of these additives? Dr. Ferguson, would you say that bacteria are building up resistance to the antibiotics that are being used, and thus making it necessary to use higher levels of the drugs to get the same control of poultry diseases?

Ferguson: I don't think it is happening yet. We've been feeding 200 grams for 6 or 7 years and the response is just about the same.

Roe: In my estimation, the picture is different in swine. A high percentage of the pigs coming into our post-mortem room for diagnosis are suffering from infectious diseases, particularly some of the infections that produce diarrheas. Many of these pigs have been on commercial feeds that contain antibiotics, which are supposed to control these diseases. We are finding that certain germs are no longer sensitive to a given antibiotic, although 2 or 3 years ago, they were sensitive. We find, particularly, that starter and prestarter rations with high levels of antibiotics added to knock out diseases, are not doing the job. I think that we are actually building up resistant strains of bacteria by the almost universal use of antibiotics in feeds, and therefore it

(Please turn to page 53)

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The Murrays designed a system to assure herd health, reduce labor, and modernize milking

WHEN Jim Murray and his father, A. G. Murray, were forced to move from the farm they had worked for so many years, to make way for one of Ontario's new 4-lane highways, they hardly took time to regret their loss. Instead, they regarded it as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to start from scratch in building a dairy cattle program geared to modern times.

They bought 335 acres of land equipped with the traditional stanchion barn and outbuildings, at Lambeth. Then they began an intensive study of new cow-handling techniques. Finally they came up with a set of buildings designed to assure the good health of their high-producing purebred Holsteins; slash labor requirements, and modernize the milk-handling system.

The Murrays paved a 90-foot square section of the old barnyard, converted the barn on the south to handle chopped hay, and erected a loafing barn at the north side of the yard. They

built a milking parlor and dairy along the east side, and completed the enclosure with a board fence on the west side.

The tower silo, which stood at one end of the old stable, was at a lower level than the barnyard, but they found a mechanical method of getting the silage up into the feed bunks. They paid about \$400 for a kit consisting of a motor, a length of chain much like that used for gutter-cleaners (but designed to carry silage), and the fittings required to install it.

The wooden feed bunk which they built extends directly out into the barnyard for a length of 48 feet. The endless chain, powered by the motor, carries the silage from the base of the silo, up the incline, to a small trough above the feed bunk. As the silage is dragged along this trough, it drops through holes into the feed bunk underneath. The cows can eat from either side, so the bunk provides 96 feet of manger space.



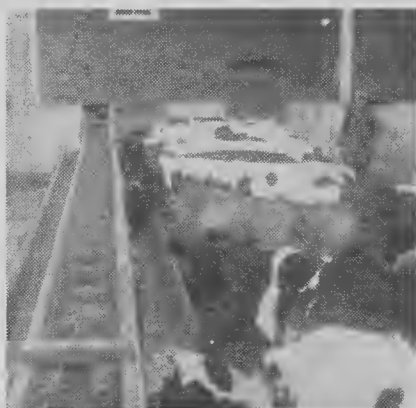
[Guide photos]
Jim Murray examines corn silage as it is thrown out of silo onto conveyor.

The Murrays feed corn silage all winter and in the spring, and put grass into the silo which can be fed during the summer to maintain milk production at a high level.

Their system of handling dry hay has turned out well too. They converted the old barn into a storage unit for chopped hay by tearing out stabling and partitions. Then they tore the boards off the wall facing the barnyard, to a height of 8', and installed a manger.

Chopped hay is blown into the barn, and thrown by hand into the manger. Since the cows must reach between wooden uprights to the manger, which is actually inside the barn, they waste practically none of the feed.

These dairymen are handling about 55 cows now, and they report that under their new system, production is rising, labor requirements are lower than ever, and the veterinary bills are lower than they were when the herd was stanchioned.—D.R.B. V



Silage is conveyed along the trough and drops into the feed bunk below.



Chopped hay is blown into old barn and fed from the built-in mangers.

A New Look at Pastures

VISIT any farmer with an ounce of pride in his work, and he'll soon be expounding on the mammoth yields he is getting from his crop of wheat or barley or corn, and describing in detail how he does it. Turn to the pasture fields, though, and conversation becomes more difficult—there is no such precise measurement of yields.

That's why extension men have come up with a new idea to focus attention on grassland. A pasture improvement competition sponsored by the Field Crops Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has been launched, and some time next winter a pasture king will be crowned.

The idea got started in Oxford County in 1950, when Prof. W. T. Ewen of the O.A.C. Soils Department, and the late George Bell, agricultural representative, planned a pasture competition. Those entering it would receive visits from the ag. rep. and from the soils specialist, who would help them plan the best ways

to bring their grassland to maximum yields. Then, Prof. Ewen would score each member on the results.

Bob Bell, present agricultural representative in the county, calls it one of the best programs he has. Farmers can maintain their membership for a few years until they bring their own grass program up-to-date; then they drop out to make way for newcomers.

Membership has climbed to 41. The competition has brought a new deal to pasture work in the county.

PROFESSOR EWEN reports that the work in Oxford County has pointed out several important ways to boost grass yields. First of all, he says, it is known now that just about every field requires individual treatment. Programs that pay off in Oxford County might not be suitable in other areas. However, he has made several important observations in Oxford County, as follows:

1. Rotational grazing pays. He advises dairymen to split pasture fields into 4 or 5 paddocks.

2. Fertilizers are required. If the goal is to carry a mature Holstein cow on each acre from May to October, pastures must have 300 pounds of 0-20-20 per year. Potash is particularly valuable for clover production.

3. Harrowing and mowing of the pastures are required. Most people, he has observed, are afraid to rip up sod, although the older it gets, the more it needs such treatment. In Oxford County, pastures should be clipped off before the grass grows rank, and this applies especially to orchard grass.

4. He seldom recommends permanent pastures. Generally, he says short term pastures are more productive.

5. He advises any farmer to keep his program simple. It pays, he says, to find out which grass grows best on a specific farm or a specific field, and to grow it; and then to find out which legume grows best with that grass, and grow it too. V

Losing ground to one of these grasses?



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on leaves, DOWPON works down into the deepest roots of perennial and annual grasses and does a thorough job of killing *inside* the grass plant itself. DOWPON is easy and safe to use, because it dissolves readily in water and sprayed foliage is not hazardous to grazing livestock.

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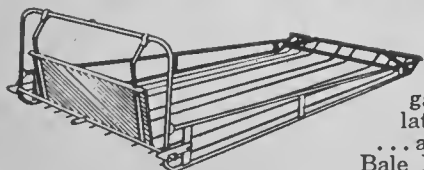
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She thought her mother must have gotten up early and picked the violets . . . trying to compensate for Dad's indifference.

Illustrated by
MANLEY GELLER

A Cluster of Violets

THE whippoorwills were beginning to call down by the creek. Their plaintive cries echoed back to Ellen Barkley as she went to sit in the squeaky, old swing on the back porch.

She looked down the road in the growing dusk for a glimpse of Ted's car purring along, kicking up a white trail of dust. Only the quiet hush of evening greeted her. He was late. The breeze brushed against Ellen's hair with a caress and, without knowing it, she sighed.

She held up her hand and stared hard and long at the small diamond. She'd worn it three months now and still she wasn't used to it. It glittered warmly and she smiled, remembering Ted's awkward proposal, the touch of his lean, brown hands as he slipped the ring on her finger, his gentle, love-filled kiss.

She was a very lucky girl. She knew that. There was no finer person in the whole world than Ted Randall. He always had a wide smile on his face these days, as though his happiness was so full that his heart couldn't hold it all, and so it spilled out and overflowed with a kind of golden wonder into his twinkling, dark eyes.

He'd do his best to make her happy, and she did love him with all her heart. But why this persistent little worry in the back of her mind.

ELLEN'S thoughts were shattered suddenly by the sound of the gate opening and closing. Dad was just finishing his evening chores. Ellen watched him as he picked up the two heavy pails of milk and came toward the house, his shoulders bent a little beneath the faded blue shirt.

As he came up on the porch he caught sight of her in the swing.

"Ted must have got held up somewhere," he said. "Seems so," Ellen answered.

Why was it so hard lately to keep her voice light when she talked to Dad? Sometimes it was as though being engaged had given her a new pair of eyes. She saw things so differently now. Little things that had meant nothing before suddenly leaped out at her so terribly obvious and demanding of her attention. Perhaps in the back of her mind she'd always been aware of it, but it had never seemed so urgently important until she had fallen in love and faced marriage herself.

MOTHER came out, letting the screen door slam softly behind her. She flapped her apron a little and sat down on the step.

"Warm," she said. "Nice breeze here, though. Do you suppose you and Ted might be in town before the supermarket closes?"

"If he comes soon," Ellen answered.

by ARLENE HALE

"I'd like to send for some things if you wouldn't mind."

"Of course not, Mother," Ellen replied. "But why don't you and Dad drive in? Do you good . . ."

Mother laughed and tucked a stray wisp of hair into place.

"Your father's tired," she said. "He's content to just sit and read his paper until bedtime."

But it isn't fair, Ellen thought bitterly. Didn't Dad ever stop to think that Mother might be sick of just sitting quietly through the long evenings, marooned out here in the lonely countryside?

"I guess we seem like old fuddy-duddies to you, don't we?" Mother asked.

"You're not *old*, Mother!" Ellen answered sharply. She broke off, conscious that her mother was looking at her in a very strange way.

"Is something bothering you, Ellen?" Mother asked. "You sound so upset."

Ellen sighed and twisted her hands together. Why didn't Ted come? She was suddenly so anxious to get away that she could taste it. She forced herself to lean back and relax.

"Mother, how did you feel when you were engaged to be married to Dad?" she asked.

"Oh, so that's it!" Mother laughed softly. "The prospect of a new kind of life often worries a girl when she's about to take the big step."

"No, Mother, I mean . . . well, what was Dad like in those days?"

"About the same as he is now, only younger," Mother smiled. "Big, strong and brown with the sun. He was a good farmer, just as he is now. He's worked so hard, buying this place for us."

Ellen shook her head. That wasn't what she wanted to know. But how could she ask without it hurting Mother? How could she ask why Dad was so indifferent, why he always took Mother so for granted? Was it that Dad didn't really love her any more, or was it that all marriages, after a time, settled down to a dull, routine sort of life? The thought of Ted growing that way with her sent a cold chill down the back of Ellen's neck.

"FROM the looks of that dust, Ted's on his way and making up for lost time," Mother said. "I'll get my list for you."

When Ted drove up, Ellen went to the gate to meet him. He took her hands in his and smiled down to her.

"Hi, beautiful," he said. "Sorry I'm late."

"Busy day?" Ellen asked. (Please turn to page 57)



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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

CRITICIZE EGG STABILIZATION PRICE

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture reports that Alberta poultry producers are concerned about the prices recently announced by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

J. R. McFall, Federation Secretary, says that Alberta farmers will take strong exception to the fact that the new price schedule does not provide a price increase for eggs in Alberta and Saskatchewan, while producers in other provinces will benefit by as much as 5 cents a dozen for Grade A Large eggs.

The new price schedule is based on 44 cents at Montreal for Grade A Large eggs in storage. With a partial freight differential the support price in Alberta is 40 cents. The old support price was 38 cents at all points of storage.

The price to the producer is based on the support price less storage and handling charges. With the former support price of 38 cents this left in Alberta a net price of 30 cents to the producer. This 8-cent margin was established a number of years ago. With higher packing and grading costs since that time, the handlers

demand an increase in this margin. This was granted during the past year on the basis of 2 cents for the Prairie Provinces and 1 cent for Ontario and Quebec.

The handling margin at Eastern points is presently 9 cents and in Alberta and Saskatchewan 10 cents. With a support price of 44 cents in Montreal and 40 cents in Alberta, the ultimate price to the producers is 35 cents and 30 cents respectively. These facts are why Alberta farmers will not experience any change in price for their eggs, while producers in other provinces can look for an increase in price ranging from 1½ cents in Manitoba to 4 cents in Ontario and 5 cents in the area tributary to Montreal.

This situation, in the opinion of the Federation, could encourage greater production in Eastern provinces, which in turn would affect markets for surplus eggs produced in the Prairie Provinces. V

PROPOSALS ON GRAIN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

As reported by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture the three prairie Wheat Pools have met the Wheat Committee of the Federal Cabinet to make specific proposals for the making of deficiency payments on 1955-56 and 1956-57 deliveries of western wheat, oats and barley.

The justice of the western grain growers' demands for deficiency payments, to supplement the prices they have been receiving, has been recognized by farm organizations throughout Canada and embodied in Canadian Federation of Agriculture policy. The present plan, however, represents the first attempt to set out suggested amounts for such payments.

The Pools propose the following deficiency payments:

1955-56 deliveries: Wheat—22¢ per bu.; oats—4¢ per bu.; barley—14¢ per bu.

1956-57 deliveries: Wheat — 30¢ per bu.; oats—15¢ per bu.; barley—19¢ per bu.

If the above payments were made in full, on all deliveries, it is estimated that the cost to the Federal treasury would be about \$228 million: \$90 million on account of 1955-56 deliveries, and \$138 million on account of 1956-57 deliveries.

The Pools arrived at the above recommendations by means of a formula based on Saskatchewan prices for grain. The formula is this—that the return to the producer should be brought up to equality with average returns during the 8 years 1945-46 to 1952-53—a post-war period covering the years prior to the serious slump in returns which pulled the grain producers' income down to below reasonable levels.

The basis of the deficiency payment request is simply that—due to factors outside the control of the western farmer or his marketing agency, the

Wheat Board, prices for western grain have fallen while costs climbed, to the point where the western grain producer is severely and unreasonably penalized. Deliveries and exports of wheat have been maintained at levels comparing favorably to Western Canada's long term experience, and the problem can therefore be clearly identified as essentially a price, and not a market problem.

The proposed statistical basis for arriving at the amounts of the deficiency payments which should be paid does not adjust the 8-year average by the increase in farmers' costs over that period, although these have risen substantially. Since 1947 there has been a 50.3 per cent increase in the index of cost of commodities and services making up the western farmers' cost of production, yet the prices of grain to the farmer have dropped by 20.8 per cent in the case of wheat; 27 per cent in the case of barley; and, for oats, 36.7 per cent.

The Pools stated that if, as it had been indicated by the government might be desirable, a maximum payment per farmer were established under such a plan, such a maximum should be set at not less than \$1,500 for any year.

Pointing up the fact that the deficiency payment proposal is aimed, simply, at correcting an excessively low level of prices, the Pools stated:

"It should be noted that the above plan does not attempt to solve the sociological problems of agriculture arising from crop failures, uneconomic production units, etc. We believe that such matters should be dealt with outside the deficiency payment plan, rather than attempt to solve problems that it is obviously not designed to solve." V

COMMENT ON BENSON SPEECH

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation Managing Director, C. C. Dixon, after listening to Secretary of Agriculture Benson's Winnipeg address on the agricultural trade policies of the United States, stated that he agreed in broad general terms with the universal benefits resulting from that country's disposal programs as declared by the Secretary, particularly where they apply outside the usual commercial channels.

"We have no quarrel with the U.S. surplus disposal program for food stuffs, that is, Public Law 480, providing it does not interfere with our traditional markets on a competitive basis." Mr. Dixon said. "However we are opposed to U.S. competition through subsidies by the U.S. Treasury. We do feel there is some merit in exploring possibilities of a disposal program for wheat on a competitive basis between the United States and Canada." V

MORE GRAIN STORAGE NEEDED

Saskatchewan Farmers' Union president, Alf Gleave, has predicted that producer deliveries of grain in the 1957-58 crop year will not equal those of 1956-57.

Mr. Gleave points out that in spite of higher exports up to May 1 of this (Please turn to page 62)

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Anniversary Memories



The horse was still king when *The Guide* was young. Here the dray is being loaded with copies for mailing.

[Guide photos]

The mail bags look the same, but transportation has speeded up, and the loading is in air-conditioned surroundings now.



Rural Route Letter

HI FOLKS:

Felt pretty good to see that old milk cheque in the mail this morning. It's better to give than to receive they say. Well, I don't mind my cows giving milk as long as I receive the cheques. I don't know what I would do on this farm without that steady money coming in. Which got me to thinking back a few years to when I almost lost about half my herd, such as I had anyway. That was the time a bunch of my cows got a dose of lead poisoning. Not the kind they are liable to get during hunting season—the kind they get when they belong to a guy who doesn't know how to run his farm properly.

Of course we didn't know what was wrong with the critters at first. Some of them were slobbering and choking as if they had convulsions or something. One or two were charging around like locoed steers, butting blindly into everything that got in the way.

Lucky for us we have a Vet in the valley here and he was home when Sara drove up to get him. It didn't take him long to put two and two together and get six—six cows with a hinking for fresh paint and a farmer dumb enough to let them have some. "Sometimes it's hard to tell just what an animal

has got," he said, while I was giving him a hand with the shots, "but this time I had a few clues to go on." And he pointed to some splashes of paint on the hide of the cow I was holding. Then I remembered the fresh paint at the south end of the barn.

While we worked, the Vet gave me a bit of a lecture on leaving fresh paint where cows could get at it. It appears the critters look on the stuff as a sort of an appetizer and will lick it off fences, posts, barn walls, silos, and the like, whenever they get the chance. It doesn't take much to put them right out of business either.

"Lead poisoning is mostly a case of plain carelessness," he said. "You have got to keep them away from the stuff or else use a non-lead paint like whitewash."

I wouldn't have minded the bit about being careless. I had it coming I guess, except my neighbor Ted Corbett had come over as usual to see what all the fuss was about, and I could see him smirk to himself. The only reason Ted's cows were safe from lead poisoning was because he had never touched the paint brush to his place in his whole life.

Yours,
PETE WILLIAMS.



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Money shortage and less risk are among reasons

Hog Contracts Are Catching On Fast

CONTRACT feeding of hogs, means that a commercial firm (usually one in the feed business) supplies a farmer with weaner pigs and the feed they will eat, and the farmer uses his own buildings and does the work in bringing them up to market weight. It's gaining popularity in Ontario.

One firm, which is advertising its contract and has its salesmen calling on farmers to explain the program, is getting a goodly number of applications. A smaller feed mill operator in the southwestern part of Ontario reported more applications for his contract than he could service.

One local co-operative with a substantial feed business went along with the modified contract plan of the United Co-operatives of Ontario for a few months. Under this scheme, farmers buy their own hogs and thus keep all of the profits, but give the co-op a mortgage on the hogs so they won't have to pay for the feed until the hogs are sold. Then the local co-op found itself losing customers to competitors. In early May, its directors decided to make the shift to full contracting. By that time, another local co-op already reported that it owned \$100,000 worth of hogs, which farmers were feeding under contract.

Only thing holding back the trend to contract feeding seemed to be a scarcity of weaner pigs. One livestock dealer was buying weaners at community sales in eastern Ontario and trucking them 300 miles back to western Ontario. Prices had risen as high as \$20 each for good ones. The firm buying them, however, was also signing up farmers to sow contracts so it would soon have its own supply of weaner pigs.

SEVERAL different reasons are offered for the remarkable popularity of hog contracts. George Drum-mel-Smith, a young Wallacetown farmer with a mortgage on his place

(like most young farmer) built a new open-front barn capable of handling 200 pigs at a time. He didn't want to borrow more money, so he signed a contract through which he would be provided with hogs and feed, and would get \$5 for each hog he fed.

Doug Simpson, who bought his farm in the same district only a year ago, fed 80 calves on contract over winter, and got started feeding pigs on contract as well. Both of these young farmers look on their contracts as temporary measures, which take some of the risk off their shoulders at a time when they already have substantial mortgages.

A money shortage, however, is only one reason why farmers are accepting these contracts. One co-op manager reported that a customer signed a contract to feed pigs and then ordered next year's fertilizer. He paid cash for it before the income tax deadline.

Now that the new price support level for hogs has been announced, there is some doubt as to just how much risk is involved in feeding pigs. One feed mill operator, who had written into his contracts a guaranteed fee as well as a share-the-profit scheme, decided that the new support price was in effect a guarantee of profit. As a result, he removed his own guarantee and gave the feeder the entire profit.

For a variety of reasons, there is no doubt that many farmers are in a mood to be feeding on contract, and that commercial firms are in a mood to oblige them.—D.R.B. V

Grass and Creep Give Heavier Gains

CREEP feeding during the grazing season can help your calves to gain an extra 50 pounds or more, or can put an extra 100 pounds on the yearlings. These were the average results obtained at the Swift Current

Experimental Farm, Sask., with very little extra cost and labor.

The creep should be built so that only the calves can enter and have access to a feed trough or self-feeder inside. Whole oats is the usual grain, and later in the season a protein supplement can be added. This will make larger, heavier calves at weaning, and if they are to be finished in the feedlot, they can be put onto full feed immediately without any losses or digestive upsets.

New Interest In Beef Performance Tests

ONTARIO'S performance testing program for beef cattle finally seems to be catching on. After a slow start, when breeders hesitated to nominate animals from their herds, interest has increased until over 120 breeders are participating now. During the past few months, the test station at Guelph has been filled to capacity, and in addition, 320 bulls have been nominated for home testing this summer.

Livestock commissioner in the province, W. P. Watson, reports that these bulls will be fed under the prescribed program by the breeders themselves at home, and will be weighed under supervision at the start and the close of the feeding period.

According to the scores made by the 108 bulls which have been tested during the first two years of the program, such work is urgently needed in the province's beef herds. Mr. Watson reports that while most breeders agree that a young bull should weigh approximately 1,000 pounds at 13½ months of age, only 31 of the bulls (4 Angus, 17 Herefords and 10 Short-horns) tested so far have attained that goal.

Under the Ontario program, bulls are not only scored on their performance in the feeding trials, but are classified for type as well. Mr. Watson states that 26.9 per cent of the bulls tested so far have been either classified as plain, or were exceptionally

poor performers. "This is unusually high percentage, particularly if one assumes that breeders are not likely to submit bulls for test unless they consider them to be potential herd sires," says Mr. Watson.

About half of the bulls tested qualified for the designation "performance tested."

SEVERAL other interesting observations have been made by Mr. Watson following a study of the results of the first 2 years of testing.

Both good and bad bulls have been found in each of the three beef breeds, and the highest daily gain (3.28 pounds) as well as the lowest daily gain (1.65 pounds) were made by Hereford bulls.

A high correlation has been found between rate and economy of gain. The 20 fastest gaining Herefords ate an average of 4.5 pounds of grain mixture per pound of gain, while the 20 slowest gaining bulls of the breed ate 5.63 pounds of grain.

While most authorities report that there is little if any correlation between type and performance of beef bulls, Mr. Watson has observed that it is possible to produce bulls that combine a pleasing appearance and satisfactory performance. Sixteen, or 14.8 per cent of the bulls tested qualified for the top grade, and all but two of them gained at a rate equal to or better than the average of all bulls tested. V

Dewormers Are Aiding Swine Production

"INTERNAL parasites cost United States farmers \$277 million a year," Dr. James E. Briggs of Ashland, Ohio, told members of the 1957 annual stockmen's short course at Washington State College. "This amounts to about 8 per cent of the country's entire yearly swine production."

Farmers with wormy hogs lose in three ways, he pointed out: (1) by increased production costs through reduced growth and feed conversion; (2) decreased disease resistance and higher mortality; and (3) by lower market prices.

Internal parasites (large roundworm, lungworm, nodularworm, kidneyworm, and whipworm are the main ones) are hard to control because they are very prolific—some varieties pass up to a million eggs a day. The eggs of the large roundworm have

been known to live in the soil for 7 years and still remain infective. Unfortunately, control methods haven't kept pace with improvements in other swine management practices.

Past recommendations for controlling worms have consisted of sanitation, pasture rotation, and worming pigs at weaning time. These measures still apply. Parasitism is believed to increase in proportion to the lack of sanitation, and the old saying "permanent pastures perpetuate parasites" still holds true. But progress has been made recently in developing new, effective worm removers. The four main ones are: sodium fluoride, two cadmium compounds, three piperazine compounds, and a new antibiotic called hygromycin. In cost, effectiveness, and safety they compare as follows:



[Guide photo

New developments like this open-front barn reduce labor and overhead for feeding large numbers of swine, and give impetus to the contract trend.

Sodium fluoride. A cheap, effective 1-day treatment for removing large roundworm in growing pigs, when fed at 1 per cent sodium fluoride in 1 day's ration of dry ground feed. Two treatments are recommended—at 8 weeks (after weaning), and again at 16 weeks. Disadvantages are that it is unpalatable, very toxic, and impractical for worming bred gilts or sows.

Cadmium compounds. Although more expensive than sodium fluoride, cadmium anthranilate and cadmium oxide are more practical because they are much safer and more palatable. A 3-day treatment using 0.044 per cent cadmium anthranilate was found to remove from 93 to 94 per cent of the large roundworms in a group of parasite-infested pigs. Because these compounds accumulate in the kidneys and liver, pigs should not be treated with them within 30 days of slaughter.

Piperazine compounds. Put in either the feed or drinking water, piperazine sulphate, dihydrochloride and phosphate are proving to be safe and highly effective dewormers. Fed at the rate of 50 mg. per pound of animal body weight for 24 hours, they have shown an efficiency rating of 93 to 100 per cent. Cost of the treatment is about 9 cents for a 50-pound pig. It is relatively non-toxic and there is no accumulation in the body.

Hygromycin. The results of 20 experiments with this antibiotic have been summarized by the University of Wisconsin. Fed continuously from weaning until the animal is 100 pounds in weight, it is said to give effective control against large roundworms, nodularworms and whipworms—to be palatable, compatible with other nutrients and safe to use in breeding stock. But, widespread commercial use is needed to determine its true economical value to the hog raiser.—C.V.F. ✓

Cow Gains And Grass Growth

AN interesting set of figures showing varying gains and even losses, when cows graze at different seasons, has been produced by the Stavelly Range Experimental Station, Alta.

Based on a six-year average on moderately grazed ranges, the gains made by cows were as follows: May, 59 pounds; June, 59 pounds; July, 49 pounds; August, 51 pounds; September, minus 3 pounds; October, minus 5 pounds.

On heavily grazed ranges: May, 34 pounds; June, 62 pounds; July, 55 pounds; August, 31 pounds; September, minus 7 pounds; October, minus 43 pounds.

A. Johnston, of Stavelly, breaks the results down in this way. In early spring the difference in rate of gain is due to the fact that heavily grazed grasses are 10 to 14 days later in growth than the moderately grazed. During late spring and early summer the rate of gain is much the same, because the rapid grass growth is sufficient to meet the needs even of excessive numbers of cattle. Later, when active grass growth ceases, the rate of gain drops on heavily grazed fields. Finally, the grasses mature and weather conditions worsen, and fairly rapid losses in weight occur with the heavy grazing system. ✓

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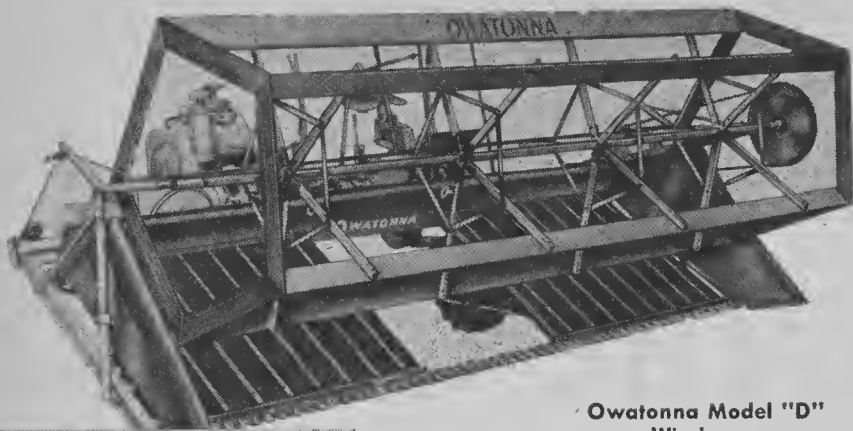
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LIVESTOCK

Maritimes— New Source of Beef Cattle?

AFTER watching American cattlemen surge into Alberta last fall to buy feeders in record numbers, and at near-record prices, for shipment to feedlots south of the border, most observers decided that few farm enterprises had a rosier outlook than beef production.

Few events could have provided a stronger boost for the farm development program of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, either. The same cattle shortage that sent Americans scurrying to the Canadian West, sent Ontario feeders, who have depended on the western rancher for years, shopping for another source of steers.

One such source turned out to be the Maritimes. Bill Sutherland, manager of Massey-Ferguson Farms at Milliken, Ont., travelled through the Atlantic provinces, located three carloads of good cattle, mostly from the ranch of Nova Scotia's Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Haliburton, in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, and they did so well in feedlot in Ontario, that other operators are eyeing the same area.

Their hopes are likely to be short-lived, however, because despite this unusual cattle movement, the Maritimes is one of the few areas in Canada where farmers do not produce enough to feed the local population. Nova Scotia could easily produce another 50,000 cattle a year, according to the province's deputy minister of agriculture, Dr. Waldo Walsh.

The Nova Scotia government is lending its wholehearted support to a scheme to build a co-operative packing plant in the province, which it hopes will bring more realistic livestock prices.

THE vast Dykeland Reclamation Project is bringing fertile marshland, which was abandoned to the sea, back into the production of grass. Two community pastures, patterned after those in the prairies, have been set up in the province—one of 2,000 acres on the marshlands at Minudie, and another of 6,000 acres in the Highlands of Inverness County. These will enable farmers, most of whom are handicapped by lack of sufficient land, to enlarge their herds without buying more land.

The provincial department of agriculture is encouraging cattlemen to



[Guide photos]

Steers from the Maritimes have done well in Ontario. Cattlemen are interested in this as source for feeders.

use more lime and fertilizer on their land, too, for it is known that most farmers could double their carrying capacity in this way. Fertilized dykeland at the Nappan Experimental Farm produced 543 pounds of beef per acre, and upland produced 458 pounds.

The sale of steers to Ontario feedlots is an indication that the program may be starting to pay off. Mr. Haliburton for one, who is primarily an apple grower, is taking a new interest in beef cattle. He runs 125 cows on his 1,000-acre farm. He is counting on fertilizer to boost his carrying capacity, and is experimenting with corn as an emergency feed crop. Last year, corn he seeded at the end of June provided a heavy crop for the silo. He is trying grass silage as well.

His present plan is to carry the calves through the first winter on a little grain and hay, and then to sell them as yearlings off grass the next fall.

Farmers have hardly scratched the surface in building a beef industry, but it is the conviction of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, which recently studied the region's production potential, that right through the region there are areas where beef could be produced profitably, to meet the needs of the population there.—D.R.B. v



Hon. E. D. Haliburton runs 125 cows on his ranch in the Annapolis Valley.

LIVESTOCK

Bruises Cost Money

In the knowledge that carelessness in handling livestock means losses to the farmer, the Agricultural Research Department of Swift Canadian Co. Ltd. has published a booklet on the subject. It recommends the following 10-point program for keeping bruising losses to a minimum:

1. When animals must be urged, use canvas slappers instead of clubs and whips, and use them sparingly.
2. Get rid of protruding nails and broken boards in livestock quarters.
3. Keep machinery out of the feedlot.
4. Cut the horns of cattle that are not polled by nature.
5. Bed trucks properly. Use sand in the summer, and wet sand for hogs in hot weather. In winter, use sand for bedding cattle, but use straw for hogs and sheep.
6. Check trucks for danger points, such as upper decks that are too low, nails and broken boards that stick out.
7. Load carefully. Use loading chute with steps if at all possible.
8. Load wisely. Use partitions to prevent trampling. Don't load too few animals as this permits animals to be thrown around. Overloading, however, is equally unsatisfactory.
9. Protect livestock from the weather. In summer provide proper ventilation. Move hogs at night or early in the morning. In winter provide protection with a cover top and panels to close slot openings.
10. Drive carefully and, in particular, avoid sudden stops.

The booklet also contains the advice that animals travel better when they haven't eaten too much; animals should be separated according to sex, age and weight; and strange animals should be kept apart. V

Fish Waste Fed to Swine

A FISH flour made from the viscera of fresh cod and haddock, with sodium nitrate added as a preservative, is a satisfactory protein supplement for growing and finishing hogs, according to tests made at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S. Hogs had no objection to the flour, and their rate of gain, feed efficiency and carcass grade were satisfactory.

In the Nappan tests, the hogs were fed a ration of barley, oats and minerals, with fish viscera flour at the rate of 10 per cent by weight of the grain allowance. This continued from weaning up to 100 pounds live weight, and then the fish flour was reduced to 4 per cent of the grain mixture, until the 200-pound market weight was reached.

It has been estimated that 90 million pounds of fish viscera are discarded annually in the Atlantic area. This could produce about 18 million pounds of the fish flour. V



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LIVESTOCK

Landrace Gain On Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE breeders are seeing their long and almost unchallenged reign over the Canadian purebred swine industry seriously threatened, by the newly introduced Landrace breed. Prices for some individuals of this flop-eared and straight-topped breed have run into hundreds of dollars. Even some old-time York-

shire breeders have turned to Landrace.

The breed has, in fact, made remarkable progress in its short history in Canada. It was first accepted for registry in the Canadian National Livestock Records in 1956. In the following year, 3,596 of them were registered in Ontario, compared to about 5,000 Yorkshires. In Canada as a whole, the Yorkshires hold a more dominant lead in numbers over their new rivals. They had about 15,000

registrations in 1956, compared to 1,172 for the Landrace. But by 1957, the latter climbed to 4,881, while Yorkshire registrations inched ahead to about 18,000.

However, Yorkshire sales this spring gave indication that the enthusiasm of swine men is not all directed at Landrace. One of the best annual spring sales in Ontario is that held by the Waterloo County Advanced Registry Yorkshire Breeders' Club. Price records were established there. The top boar brought \$360, and the top sow \$350. A total of 46 pigs went through the auction, with bred sows

averaging \$211 and boars \$204. Other Yorkshire sales in the province showed the same pattern of high prices.

The next step in assessing the merits of these two breeds will be to compare them under Record of Performance tests. The Ontario government's boar premium policy, which was brought into effect less than a year ago, will play an important part in this development. The policy provides government bonuses of up to \$35 to Ontario farmers purchasing boars having satisfactory Advanced Registry backing and suitable type.

Yorkshire breeders, who have been testing their pigs on R.O.P. during the past years, will be in a strong position to provide boars that are eligible for the premium. However, W. S. McMullen of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Livestock Production Services in Toronto, reports that Landrace breeders have been taking a serious interest in performance testing too. First entry of the breed in R.O.P. came from Davern Farms at Hamilton and that test was completed 2 years ago. Now, a dozen Landrace breeders are testing animals (about 90 Yorkshire breeders are testing), and the scores made so far have been comparable to those made by Yorkshires, according to Mr. McMullen.

The question facing farmers as a result of this new interest in swine testing is "How do we make it work to our advantage?"

The answer probably lies in the Ontario boar premium policy. Pigs that can show strong A.R. backing and suitable type earn a premium, no matter what their breed. They are probably the kind that will do a good job for commercial swine men too.—D.R.B. V

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Vaccine For Sore Mouth

SORE mouth, or contagious ecthyma, is a virus disease which shows up in sheep and goats from time to time in Canada. It can be so severe that lambs may be unable to suckle. However, a vaccine has been prepared at the Animal Pathology Laboratory, Hull, Que., which can give immunity against the disease.

Lesions are produced on the lips and muzzles of lambs infected with sore mouth, and occasionally on the udders and teats of nursing ewes. The lesions start to develop about three days after animals are exposed to the virus, and eventually they form thick scabs and crusts. Infection can occur through direct or indirect contact with virulent scabs dropped from infected animals, and it may also occur through drinking water. Once a herd is infected, the disease spreads rapidly. Pastures where infected sheep have run may be contaminated. V

Foot Rot in Goats

GOATS can get foot rot when pastured in poorly drained fields, when their feet are injured by sharp rocks in stony areas, or by infective organisms. Affected parts should be cleansed of dirt and dead tissue, and disinfected. A 10 per cent formalin solution is a good remedy for foot rot infections. V



Ten Tips For Milking Time

TO boost dairy profits, produce high-quality milk, and prevent the spread of mastitis, here are 10 tips for good milking from Iowa State College:

1. Break heifers in properly. A cow must like to be milked if she is to respond completely.
2. Avoid the unusual at milking time. Keep cows contented by excluding loud noises, barking dogs, noisy children, strangers in the barn, or rough treatment during milking.
3. Keep a regular routine. Milk at the same time each day, milk easy milkers first, time each cow and prepare the next cow one minute before putting the milker on her.
4. Use clean, sterile equipment. This helps milk quality and controls mastitis. Rinse equipment in lukewarm water after milking, and then wash it in warm water containing a detergent. Keep teat cups and tubes in sanitized solution or store in dry, protected area between milkings. Draw sanitized solution through the assembled milking machine just before milking, and sterilize teat cups after milking each cow.
5. Wash and massage the udder. This cleans the udder and stimulates let down. Use a separate cloth for each cow, keeping cloths in pail of warm, sanitized solution (130°F.) before using. Place each cloth in another pail

after use, and don't reuse before it is laundered.

6. Use a strip cup. This detects abnormal milk, which is usually a sign of mastitis. Milk two or three streams from each quarter just before putting on the milking machine, insuring that teats are open.
7. Milk rapidly. Most cows can be milked in 3 or 4 minutes. This cuts chore time and completes milking before the letdown stimulus wears off.
8. Strip by machine. It saves time and labor. To machine strip, pull down teat cups with one hand, while massaging udder with other hand. Avoid prolonged stripping.
9. Remove machine promptly when flow ceases. This prevents udder injury, which is one of the chief factors contributing to mastitis.
10. Operate machine according to manufacturer's instructions. Increasing vacuum or pulsating rate may make milking unpleasant for the cow. V

Beating Bang's Disease

SAVE money three ways by vaccinating calves for Bang's disease, says Tom Johnston of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Vaccination prevents future abortions from Bang's in heifers, it prevents sterility in a certain number of heifers, and prevents a drop in milk production resulting from the disease.

The Bang's vaccine, known as strain 19 is a live one. After it is injected into a calf, antibodies form to fight the disease germs, and build up an immunity to Bang's. Because of body reactions to the live vaccine, animals test positive to the disease for some time. This does no harm. Vaccinate calves between 4 and 11 months. V

Is This a Record Lactation?



THIS Jersey cow has been milking for 6 years without freshening, writes Mrs. Margaret Orr of Alberta Park, Alta. She keeps a family of five well supplied with milk and cream, and even some butter. When this Jersey is on pasture, she produces about a gallon at each milking.

The cow lost her last calf in March 1952, when she slipped in a wet stall. The Orrs have never been able to breed her since, but the lactation has gone on and on, and the milk has never become unpalatable, as it often does under such circumstances. The cow is now 15 years old. V



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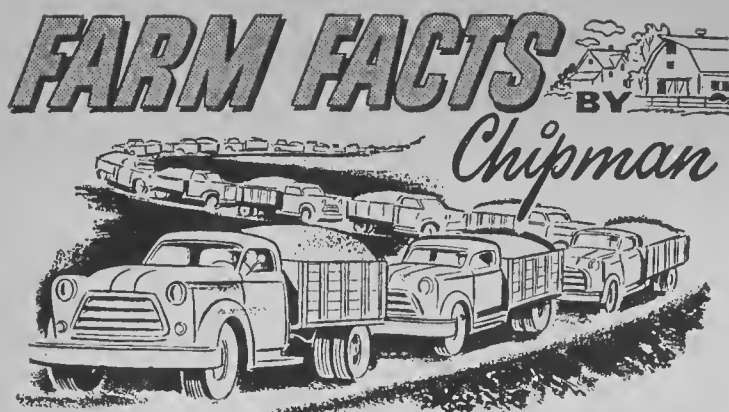


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WORKSHOP

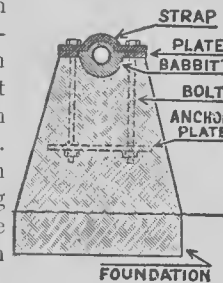
Temporary Lumex Splice

It is a poor practice to splice wires carrying electric current, and the fewer joints in the system the better. If it is necessary in an emergency to splice two parallel wires, such as lumex containing one positive and one negative, cut one wire 3" longer than the other. The other end is cut to correspond, as shown in the sketch. In this way, the individual splices do not come into contact with each other. After twisting the wires firmly enough to leave no loose ends, wrap each splice separately, and then wrap the entire joint, filling in up to the original covering.—V.A., Alta. V



Base for Grindstone

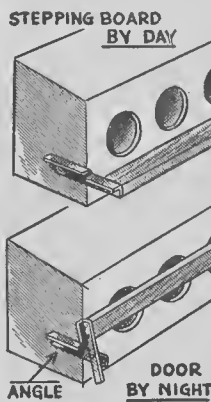
A practical grindstone base can be made from concrete, some bolts and iron straps, and some babbitt. It should be high enough for convenient use when standing up. Set the foundation about 1' deep. Follow the sketch carefully, setting the anchor plate and two bolts in the concrete.



Next pour the babbitt, making sure that the concrete is perfectly dry, otherwise the babbitt might explode and spatter all over you. Secure a small plate on either side at the top of the bolts, and the strapping over the top, held in place with two nuts. As the structure is mainly concrete, it is heavy enough for the grinder to be driven by an overhead vertical belt. There can be a grinder on each end of the arbor, overhanging the sides, with the drive pulley at the center of the arbor, midway between the grindstones.—W.F.S., N.J. V

Stepping-Board Door

Here's a handy arrangement which will prevent hens from staying in the laying nests overnight. During the day it is a stepping board, secured in front of the nests and pivoted on two pieces of angle-iron each side. At night, it can be folded upward to close off the entrances to the nests, as shown in the lower illustration.—E.K., Man. V

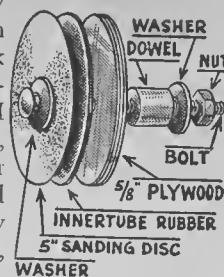


Packing Screws

Save discarded lead toothpaste and shaving cream tubes. When a screw works loose, cut a strip of the lead, roll it up, jam it into the hole, and replace the screw for a tight, lasting fit.—S.C., Fla. V

Electric Sander

Here is a sander designed to fit onto an electric drill, and I have found it very handy when doing fine work such as nick-nack shelves. I start with a bolt, then a washer against the head of it, followed by a 5" sanding disk, a piece of inner-tube rubber cut to the size of the disk, a 5/8" plywood disk of the same size, a piece of dowel with a hole drilled through it, and finally another washer. When all this is assembled on the bolt, I lock it in place with a nut, and then it is all ready to attach to the electric drill.—K.F., Alta. V

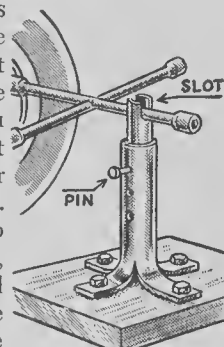


Tight Studs

To loosen tight studs, jam two nuts against each other at the free end of the studs, then use a wrench on the lower nut, and you should overcome the difficulty.—H. J., Pa. V

For Tight Nuts

When you're removing tight nuts from the wheels of farm truck, tractors, etc., use this adjustable pipe support to rest one end of the lug wrench. You can employ foot and hand power to loosen the nuts. You need two pieces of pipe, one of which will fit inside the other. Notch the upper end of the smaller pipe to take the wrench. Also make two cuts in the bottom end of the bigger pipe, spread the end, drill four holes, and bolt it to a short plank. Finally, drill a few holes through both pipes, and provide a pin to permit height adjustment.—H.M., Pa. V

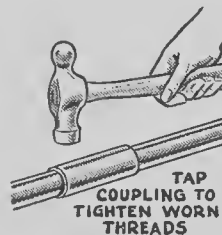


Straw Saver

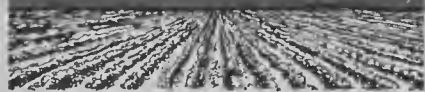
To save straw through the winter, I have fastened a 3" plank across the end of the cow stalls, so the cows can't kick the straw into the gutter. This also means that they stand higher for milking. To wash down the floor in summer, place 2 x 2 cross-ways under the plank and let the water and manure run through. The plank provides a better bed for cattle, which keeps them warmer in winter.—J.S.W., Man. V

Worn Coupling

An emergency repair for a pump-rod coupling, which has worked loose on account of worn threads, can be made by pounding the ends of the coupling lightly with a hammer. This will upset the threads and make a tighter fit. This is only a temporary measure, and new couplings should be installed as soon as possible.—J.J.W., Alta. V



SOILS and CROPS



Death to Corn Borers

WATCH corn plants very closely in early July for signs of the European corn borer. This is the time when the eggs are laid and feeding on leaves is first seen. Examine 100 plants, especially the undersides of the leaves, every third day. If you find any masses of eggs, be prepared to treat the crop, but not until 70 per cent of the plants show signs of leaf feeding.

Granular insecticides give good control of the corn borer. There are several of them, including endrin, heptachlor, DDT, toxaphene and malathion. H. B. Wressell of the Entomology Laboratory, Chatham, Ont., gives the recommended rates per acre as follows:

Endrin—0.4 lb. active ingredient, or 15 lb. of 2 per cent granular.

Heptachlor and DDT—1 lb. active ingredient, or 15 to 20 lb. of 5 per cent granular.

Toxaphene and malathion—2 lb. active ingredient, or 15 to 20 lb. of 10 per cent granular.

You can use either the hopper or blower applicator. The hopper type allows granules to feed down into the plant by gravity. The blower type is more like a duster, and operates from the power take-off. Whichever you use, allow at least 48" clearance.

Unlike spray or dust, granules find their way into rolled leaves at the growing points. A single application should be sufficient, if corn is treated before the tassels show in the whorl.

Trouble-Free Forage Harvester

WITH 150 cows to feed from the 700 acres of land, making up the Ottawa Dairy Farm at City View, Ont., manager Tom Dickison saw the need to specialize in forage crops a decade ago. He has been trying out various kinds of grass mixtures, fertilizing techniques, silos, and harvesting equipment ever since.

One of his big problems in attempting to streamline the forage program, was to find the most suitable equipment, but Dickison reports now that the new rotary forage harvesters are the best machines he has come across for the job.

Corn fodder treated with granular insecticide should not be fed to livestock. Granular insecticides do not leave as heavy a deposit on the corn plants as sprays or dusts do, but more information on their effect is needed before it can be said to be safe for livestock. **V**

Choosing Site For Farm Dugout

FARM dugouts are an important way to conserve moisture, so it's worth taking some trouble over their construction. The Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., has some useful ideas on how to go about it.

The first thing is to take soil samples to find the most suitable site. The capacity of the dugout depends on what use you will make of it, and what losses there are from evaporation and seepage. There is much more seepage in light soils or gravel, decreasing as soils become heavier through loams to clays. So the type of soil you have will affect the size of the dugout.

A few holes sunk slightly below the proposed depth of the dugout will show the make-up of the soil. These holes are bored easily with a post-hole auger and an extension handle. Inspect the soil as it comes up, and note the depth and thickness of sand or gravel layers. If there are thick deposits of these porous materials, abandon that site.

Thin layers of the coarse material, not exceeding 2' to 3', are all right, if the area is over-excavated and good soil is brought in to cover the exposed gravel. The new soil must be firmly tamped or packed, and all this adds to the cost of construction.

With three or four auger holes, you can select the most economical location, and decide whether the most convenient site is worthwhile. **V**

He has used one with a seven-foot cut, for two seasons, and he calls it a versatile and trouble-free piece of equipment. He harvests grass and hay with it, as well as corn for silage. He clips off pastures with it, and can top potatoes, too. In fact, he says the machine is in use most of the summer at his farm.

Only disadvantage of the harvester is that it requires a lot of power. The rapidly revolving cylinder, with chains or knives attached, must beat its way through the standing crop and throw the crop up into the accompanying wagon. He hauls the power-take-off-driven harvester with a tractor which has been hopped up to a rating of about 55 h.p.—D.R.B. **V**

Rotary forage harvester is in use throughout most of the summer at Ottawa Dairy Farm.



[Guide photo]

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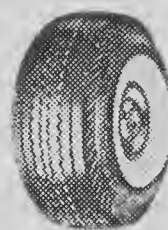
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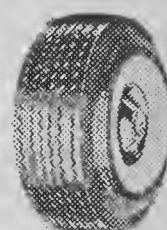
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D-204

SOILS AND CROPS

I Like Custom Baling

A fair hourly rate, fair treatment, makes custom work satisfactory both ways

by GEORGE HOKE

IN my four seasons at custom baling I have wrapped up just over 150,000 bales of hay and straw. Pile all that together eight bales high, and you will have a stack covering about 25 acres. That's a lot of hay. I've made money at it, too, although cash has not been plentiful in this district during the past few years.

I have always collected my baling fees promptly, and with very little urging on my part. Not one of my many farmer customers has ever expressed dissatisfaction with my work. It could be that I am just lucky, but I would rather feel that success of this kind is due more to the system I use when dealing with my neighbors and fellow farmers.

When I purchased my own baler I was just as green at operating one of those machines as the very grass I intended to process with it. I had 20 acres of alfalfa on my own place to practice on. I then expected to continue the season at custom work.

I will never forget that first day in my alfalfa field. The day the baler was delivered, I had just raked the hay into windrows and it was none too dry. If I had been going to stack it I would have left it another day. But the baler was there in the yard, gleaming new, and ready to go. I hitched the tractor on, hooked up the power take-off, glanced through the instruction book briefly, and headed for the first windrow. It was a lovely haying day, clear sky, blazing sun, light breeze, but the hay was tough. The dealer had assured me the baler would be adjusted and tested, ready to go, but I began almost at once to believe the man was a liar. The hay wrapped and tangled, the twine broke, the belts that rolled the hay into the bale became snarled. I labored and perspired, tore my fingers and emitted pungent vocal tid-bits generally used only to relieve moments of dire stress. The instruction book took on a well-used look, its pages creased and grease smeared. I learned to operate a baler that afternoon all right, even if it almost made me a candidate for the nut house. Toward evening the hay dried out and the baler worked perfectly.

Before swinging into custom work I drew up a set of rules for myself. I wanted to satisfy my customers. I would be reliable, speedy, thorough, and economical from the farmer's standpoint.

I ESTABLISHED a set price per bale. The customer supplied the twine in most cases, otherwise, I simply added the cost of twine to the bill. After the first season I began charging an hourly fee, instead of a bale-by-bale price. The "per bale" fee was fine when the hay was in good shape, and well raked. I found, however, that a good number of customers were impatient to get started once

the baler was at hand, and especially if a cloud happened to show in the sky. Sometimes it was poorly raked windrows, or the field was full of roots or stones. It all added up to the fact that a per-bale charge was costing me money. The second season I took the average bale output per hour on good going and multiplied it with my price per bale. This gave me a fair hourly rate, and at the same time caused a marked improvement in conditions in the various hay fields I had previously had trouble in.

I took my jobs in turn. I never promised more than two farmers at a time, as to the exact time to expect me. A difficult job, or a shower, could throw my time schedule out of line so much that it was not safe to make promises. I always made it a point to have the customer on hand at the start of a job to examine the first few bales. I would then adjust the machine to give him the exact size and weight to suit him. If a field of hay was not cured sufficiently for good keeping quality I called the owner's attention to the fact, even offered to wait, if a couple of hours sun would help. I was generous with my charging, allowing plenty for the few loose, or poorly made bales that were inevitable in every job.

My attention to all these little points make it seem as if I was striving to make a real good fellow of myself, which was exactly the way I wanted it to seem. The fact that I held most of my early customers for 4 years in spite of increasing competition, proves, I think, that my system was good. I know I could have kept two balers in operation if I had had another one.

AFTER the haying season was over I continued to bale, following the combines and baling straw both for feed and for bedding. The old straw piles have certainly been missed, especially by those who keep hogs and cattle. Farmers are baling more of their straw every year. It is easy to handle for bedding, and feeds good, too, although the handling is extra. The cattle used to do their own handling around the straw pile, and wasted most of it, also.

Straw is easier to bale than hay. It bales best when raked into good-sized windrows, but raking causes a certain loss of leaves and chaff if the straw is to be used for feed. The best way is to follow the combine; the same day if possible, because even a heavy dew will cause the chaff to work down into the stubble, where it is hard to pick up. A light field of straw should be raked, at any rate. It takes too long to bale unless the swath is a very wide one.

Dew or frost does not affect the keeping quality of straw as it does hay. I often bale part of the night,

(Please turn to page 36)

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Take the dairy industry, for example. Modern

farms and dairies are now using stainless steel equipment for handling and processing milk. The milk seldom touches anything but stainless steel from milking to bottling time. Even the tanks on the huge trucks that haul milk from the farm to the dairy are made with stainless steel to protect the milk from contamination.

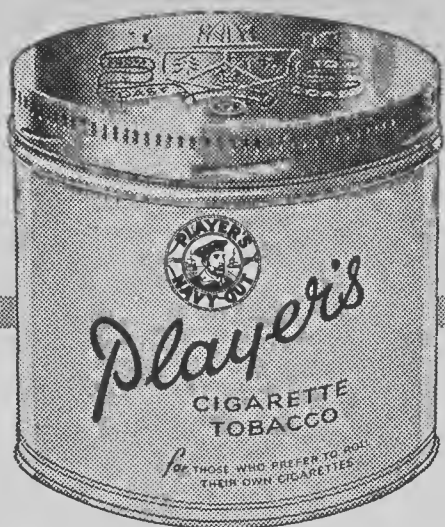
These dairy tank trucks are manufactured in Canada. The stainless steel that goes into them is also produced in Canada. Most of the stainless steel made in Canada for dairy equipment contains Inco Nickel. Another example of the way Inco metals serve the Canadian industries that serve you.



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SOILS AND CROPS

after combining during the day, in order to get the straw fresh after the combine. This saves on bed linen, too, but is hard on the disposition, if kept up too long.

Yes, I like custom baling. There are drawbacks of course. I've gone 10 miles to bale a "field" that turned out to be the size of an extra big lawn. I have been stuck in sloughs with no help in sight. I wore out the clutch in the tractor once, 10 miles from a shop. The only way out of that was a tow, or a push while in high gear. I got the push. Two ladies happened by and they did the pushing. Thank goodness they were husky. I have baled through stones, roots, old tires, and gopher mounds so thick they were like measles on a small boy.

I hope we will have good haying weather this coming summer. I want to go baling again. If you are out this way in July, and you pass what looks startlingly like old Humphrey, (famous character in "Joe Palooka" comics)—and his trailer house, it will likely be me and my baler, off to roll up someone's hay.

Opportunity for Vegetable Growers

A LOT of marshes and bogs in Eastern Canada have been drained for production of crops, but there are still extensive areas with these organic soils that could be reclaimed at a reasonable cost. Surveys in Ontario and Quebec have indicated that there are large acreages close to large centers of population, which would be ideal for vegetable production.

Experience has shown that peat land varies from moderate to strongly acid reaction, it is low in major nutrient minerals, and deficient in boron and copper. As well as normal commercial fertilizers and minor elements,

it needs large quantities of lime for satisfactory production. This ranges from 3 to 9 tons of lime per acre.

Hydrated lime can be used for quick response on some of the organic soil crops, particularly onions and carrots. Also, potatoes, onions, and carrots respond quite favorably to one ton of 5-10-15 fertilizer per acre in the first year, if sufficient lime is applied. For most crops, boron has been needed at rates from 20 to 40 lb., and copper from 40 to 100 lb. per acre.

Not all the problems have been ironed out, but indications are that semi-decomposed acid peats may be of major importance for certain root and leafy vegetable production, if handled properly.

Weed Control In Shelterbelts

WITH good weed control in shelterbelts, the trees can grow very quickly. If weed control is poor, trees remain almost at a standstill. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture points out that shelterbelts can be kept clean with the use of equipment that most farmers have already, and this can practically eliminate hand weeding.

The side-delivery rake has been very effective in cultivating young trees up to 2½' to 3' high. The first operation in early spring removes old weed growth and trash from the previous fall, and destroys young weed seedlings. If this is continued about every two weeks through spring and summer, the side-delivery rake scratches out young weeds without harming small trees.

In conjunction with the rake, a tillage implement should be used to keep both sides of the shelterbelt cultivated. This should be done two or three times during the season with a duckfoot cultivator, one-way disk, or a section of a spring-tooth harrow.

For shelterbelts more than 3' high, hand hoeing is needed. Cultivation on either side of the shelterbelt is all that is required from then on, provided the shelterbelt is fairly dense.

Until there is a chemical for weed control in trees, mechanical cultivation is the only method for keeping them weed free. It is important to give young trees a chance to establish quickly, so that they can be effective in preventing soil drifting, by reducing wind force, as soon as possible.

What's New In Seed Production

MORE "custom built" forage seeds, and the introduction of pelleted seeds, are foreseen by J. Ritchie Cowan of Oregon State College. By "custom built," he means seed varieties that give top performance in a particular area. He includes in this the introduction of hybrid grasses, clovers and alfalfa.

The pelleting of seed is still in its infancy. This is a very interesting development, designed to package the seed inside a pellet of balanced nutri-

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SOILS AND CROPS

ents to establish the seedling, and also some pre-emergence compounds to fight off weed competition. V

Litter Holds the Water

OVERGRAZING leaves large areas of bare ground and increases erosion. Rainfall is lost through runoff, plant growth is reduced and there is less feed for grazing animals.

Native foothills range at the Stavely Experiment Substation, Alta., has been grazed at rates from light to very heavy. During this experiment, conducted by A. Johnston, changes in vegetation, relative gain in weight of cows, and the weaning weights of calves, have been watched closely. Especially interesting has been the amount of litter remaining under the various grazing treatments.

Litter is the dead vegetative material on the soil surface, and it is more important than soil type in allowing water to enter the soil. Litter acts as a sponge, and also gives protective cover to prevent the beating action of raindrops from sealing the soil surface. If a good cover of litter is present, nearly all rain goes into the soil.

The amount of litter remaining after grazing was measured as follows: Light grazing, 2,224 lb. per acre; moderate, 2,347 lb.; heavy, 710; very heavy, nil.

The retention of litter is one more good reason for practicing moderate grazing. V

Weeds in Ontario Pastures

PASTURES and hay fields, especially those that can't be plowed and brought under a short crop rotation, are being infested with three troublesome weeds in Ontario. These are the ox-eye daisy, orange hawkweed and king devil. All three are easily killed by cultivation, and plowing and a short rotation are the best answer.

However, on rocky or hilly pastures that can't be plowed, 2,4-D can be used. This season's growth will be killed by an application of 8 oz. of 2,4-D acid per acre in late July or early September. To kill the roots, several treatments with 16 oz. of 2,4-D per acre may be needed.

Remember that these rates of 2,4-D will also kill clovers and alfalfa, but not grasses. Spray only when the weeds are in pure, or nearly pure, grass stands.

Ox-eye daisy, a relative of the chrysanthemum, has short, thick root stalks, with many stems from one root. It grows about 6" to 3' tall, and flowers are 1" to 2" across, with bright yellow centers and white edges.

Orange hawkweed (devil's paint brush) has bright orange-red flowers in clusters on top a nearly leafless stem. It grows 12" to 18" high. This weed is a real problem in permanent pasture in northern Ontario.

King devil is much like orange hawkweed, but has small, yellow flowers. It is troublesome mainly in eastern Ontario. V



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Prairie farmers see plenty of big hitches pulled behind Cat Diesel Tractors—but the *integral* 30' hinged cultivator at the Hutterian Brethren Colony near Maple Creek, Sask., is really an eye-opener!

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What's New IN FARMING METHODS?

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Open House is one of the finest — and most helpful — of farm traditions. Through practical on-the-spot demonstrations you're shown how you can benefit from working closely with your extension services. You can benefit, too, by working closely with the manager at our nearest branch. His experience in the financial side of farming, plus our Bank's services, will prove invaluable in promoting efficient farm management practices.

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SOILS AND CROPS

Don't Cut All the Bush

by RAY PETERSON

TOO many farmers, especially in parts of the Prairie Provinces, have decided that native bush has no place in their economy. Modern machinery, such as brush-cutters and bulldozers, has speeded the fulfillment of this policy.

"Bush don't grow grass," is a common saying, but this statement is not entirely true. Under proper use, trees conserve moisture, help prevent spring flooding and erosion, and offer fields protection from wind damage and soil drifting. Thus, although bush may not yield much pasture in itself, grasslands and nearby grain fields may more than make up this deficit by greater yields.

Every farmer in wooded areas could profit by a planned clearing of bush. On many farms a considerable amount of bushland could be spared, that would not be very profitable under crop, anyway. Steep hills, coulees, creek bottoms, and extra-rocky patches are examples.

Even in these days, when firewood is being made almost obsolete by such rivals as propane, natural gas, oil, coal, and electricity, a woodlot can still be of use to the farmer. Too often, a farmer who has cleared every tree from his land, discovers that he has need of timber. Fences do not last forever, and corral rails have a habit of breaking. Under a system of selected cutting, plus protection from fire, a small acreage of bush can yield a steady supply of poles, fence posts, and small saw logs.

THE most common trees in the farming regions of western Canada are poplars and willows. The poplar genus has eight members in the field, but they are commonly lumped together into two clans, white poplar or aspen, and black poplar. To the average farmer, the 40 or more varieties of willow found in the West are classified as one. Among other trees are spruce, birch, and jackpine.

Willows are the working class of the fencing world. While they have not the lasting qualities of tamarack or cedar, they are usually cheaper and easier to obtain. A good plot of willows can keep a farm supplied with its fencing needs and often give the farmer a cash crop as well. The price for willow pickets varies in different localities. A few heavy stands of willow could yield a handsome revenue.

Many customers will buy only winter-cut pickets. They claim that posts cut during the summer, or when the sap is in them, will not last as long as those that are harvested during the winter months. The tedious task of sharpening posts by hand can be done away with by using a circular saw to point them. On ordinary-sized posts two hundred or more can be sharpened in an hour.

Well-seasoned poplar lumber, if protected from contact with the earth or weather, makes a strong economical building material. An old English proverb extolling the poplar's virtues runs somewhat like this:

"Oak immersed, lasts forever; ash moist, but exposed to air, lasts for ever; but poplar kept dry, will outlast the both of them."

When we built our five-roomed house, a cash outlay of only \$9.00 was used for all the sheathing, plus all the dimension stock, except roof rafters and interior studding. Poplar logs cut on the farm and sawed at a local mill made this possible. From the 300 small logs hauled to the mill, 7,000 board feet of lumber was obtained. The small sawing fee of \$6.00 per 1,000 was reduced to the \$9.00 total by assisting the sawmill owner to saw some of his own logs. While this lumber was not as nice to work with as dressed spruce or fir, it gave us a very substantial saving.

WHITE poplars are employed extensively for corral rails. They are strong and last quite well, especially when peeled. If treated with bluestone, or copper sulphate, they make durable fence posts. This method of preservation is quite simple. The poplar posts, cut when the sap is running, are placed on end in a saturated solution of bluestone. Since this chemical is corrosive to metals, a container of concrete or wood should be used. A pit lined with waterproof concrete makes a good vat for this purpose. The posts are removed from the liquid when the bright stain of the bluestone has reached the tops. This osmotic action can be more readily observed if the pickets are peeled, or have had a lengthwise strip of bark removed before being placed in the bluestone.

Black poplar and its very close relative, balsam poplar, and balm of gilead, are more prone to decay than the white. Under some damp conditions it lasts quite well, however. For instance, it makes a good planking for stable floors.

Poplars, along with other species of native bush, can often be adapted as a ready-made shelterbelt for farm buildings and stock-feeding lots. As time permits, this bush can be gradually replaced or supplemented by nursery stock of the owner's choice. This is a much more practical plan than clearing all the woods and waiting years for planted trees and shrubs to grow into a windbreak.

In addition to its other attractions, a few acres of native bush, protected from livestock and fire, can offer a farm a sort of private park; a pleasant place to hold family picnics and outdoor meals.

It can also be a small sanctuary for birds, flowers, and wild berries. It's surprising the amount and variety of wildlife that can inhabit even a small area of bush. Such pocket-sized refuges would do much toward preserving our wildlife. Many of the occupants would pay for their shelter in beauty, fruit, song, and insect control.

So think carefully before you denude a farm of its woods. A plot of bush can be one of a farm's highlights; not just one of its headaches. V

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Case-o-matic DRIVE is
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Alex Saroka, Ithaca:

"My Case-o-matic sure speeds up work. I just put it in high gear, give it the gas and keep going. Starts smooth as silk, never have to shift."

IDAHO

Robert Jarolimek, Rupert:

"We specialize in land clearing and leveling for irrigation. This tractor's pulling ability under severe conditions on rough land is the most outstanding we have experienced."

TEXAS

L. M. Collier, Pecos:

"My Case-o-matic Drive Tractor is giving me more traction without adding wheel weights, and its pulling power is outstanding as compared with similar size tractors."

SOUTH DAKOTA

Kenneth Killian, Yankton:

"I feed a lot of green-chop, need steady PTO power for heavy chopping—that's why I got a Case-o-matic—it gives priority to the PTO."

GEORGIA

W. D. Liles, Leslie:

"Big plows take lots of traction and pull-power. My new Case-o-matic Drive Tractor has it. Was able to use a higher gear, never had to down-shift."

ALBERTA, CANADA

Ed Thimer, Winterburn:

"I previously owned a Case 'D' and had many good years from it. After increasing my acreage, I checked all makes, then decided on Case with Case-o-matic Drive."

NORTH CAROLINA

W. C. Johnson, Lillington:

"Subsolling has always been one of my toughest jobs, until I got my Case-o-matic tractor. Talk about pull-power. Never had to down-shift once, finished up a lot sooner."

NEBRASKA

N. W. Lautenschlager, Doniphan:

"I have very tough plowing on one end of my field and easy plowing on the rest. My Case-o-matic pulls right through the tough spots at higher speed."

CALIFORNIA

Raymond Brothers, Caruthers:

"We're using a new 2-bottom two-way plow on our new Case-o-matic tractor and find we have plenty of pull-power without down-shifting, and also on turns."

NORTH DAKOTA

Christ Kirschenman, Regent:

"I bought this tractor because I liked the principle of Case-o-matic. Its smoothness of operation, and the way it moves out in any gear from a standing start."

MISSISSIPPI

James Bright, Shannon:

"Spring was early this year. I had to disk while parts of the field were still wet. Case-o-matic Drive pulled me through these spots without shifting."

KANSAS

Maurice Lawson, Penelope:

"My Case-o-matic tractor handles easier, gets through the tough spots without shifting—no jerking, jumping or spinning. I can also pull larger loads at a faster speed."

OHIO

Charles Newton, Piketon:

"My soil is hard to plow. Sometimes I used to remove the rear plow bottom to pull through. With Case-o-matic Drive I can plow easily with all bottoms."

OREGON

Maurice Du Val, Silverton:

"I especially like the extra pull power for plowing hills and through the tough spots where bent grass is coming back, all without shifting gears or stalling."

MINNESOTA

August Cordes, Amboy:

"I've been hauling manure with my Case-o-matic, and I can start out with a heavy load in road gear far easier than with other tractors in lower gears."

WISCONSIN

Ray Thompson, Barneyeld:

"With my 60 cows I have to haul my manure every day. My Case-o-matic handles my big 125 bushel Spreader easily even in muddy or snowy fields."

OKLAHOMA

E. M. Spears, Ninnekah:

"Plowing is a pleasure. I never have to down-shift, and especially like the extra pull power that gets me around the corners and through the tough spots."

ILLINOIS

Glen B. Pfister, Carmi:

"Sure like its smooth, easy handling. I have used my new Case-o-matic to haul grain and it sure handles fine on the road. Never stalls at intersections."

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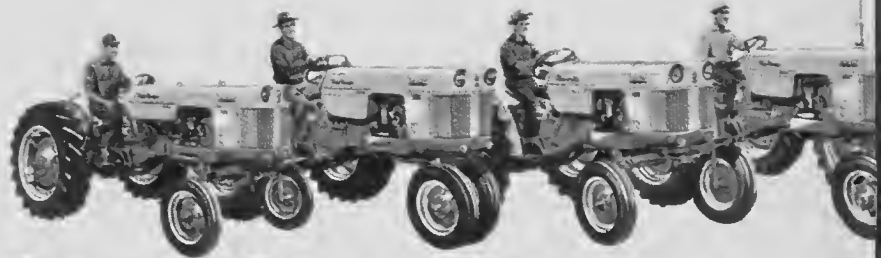
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Case-o-matic Drive enables you to slow down the tractor and pick up heavy windrows without clutching or shifting down. The Case 133 baler with sure-tie knotters turns out thousands of 14 x 18 twine-tied bales without a miss. This popular, light-running, low-cost baler is simple to adjust and easy to operate.

Case-o-matic Drive eliminates the need for constant clutching and shifting . . . saves time, saves effort. The Case 140 bales up to 10 tons per hour . . . makes neat 14 x 18 bales of 70 to 85 pounds. Comes with 4-way bale tension control; wagon hitch and bale loader available. Wire or twine tie, PTO or engine-operated models.

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300 3-Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range and shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles.

400 3+ Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline or LP-gas fuels; 4 or 8 working ranges, shuttle; standard 4-wheel, dual wheels, adjustable front axles.

500 3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, LP-gas; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles; complete hydraulics.

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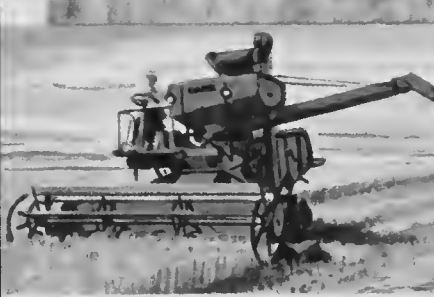
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Smooth and powerful as a jungle cat, the hydraulic torque converter of a Case-o-matic Drive tractor gets the best possible performance from harvesting machinery. With Case-o-matic Drive you'll move right through the heaviest stands... there's no slugging down... and there's no need for clutching or gear-shifting. The secret of this superior performance is simple—Case-o-matic Drive automatically gives power priority to PTO work, regardless of crop or field conditions.

For example—suppose you are combining under normal conditions, rolling right along. You come to an extra heavy stand and your machine starts to load up. Forward travel speed is automatically reduced *but PTO speed continues at the same RPM*, thus allowing the machine to clear itself. You need the time and money-saving advantages of Case-o-matic Drive. See your Case dealer now.

Case-o-matic Drive gets top performance from the new Case 135 wire-tie baler because you slow down automatically to handle heaviest windrows without clutching or shifting—PTO speed remains constant. The low-cost Case 135 with new four-way bale tension and foolproof wire twister makes firm, stay-tied bales. Engine model also available.

With Case-o-matic Drive, the 7-foot Case 77 combine gains top efficiency in unfavorable crop conditions without slowing down threshing action. Choice of spike tooth or rub bar cylinder with variable speed drive. Sieves and fan speed adjustable to provide clean, thrifty handling of all kinds of crops from big, heavy beans to light, fluffy grass seeds.



Case-o-matic Drive allows the operator to bale into heavy bunched windrows while baling mechanism operates at commended RPM... eliminates wear and gear changing. The high-capacity Case 160 baler makes big 16 x 18, round bales at the rate of 12 tons per hour and more. Wire tie or twine, PTO or engine powered.

Case-o-matic Drive improves traction... lets you harvest the crop even if fields are soft. The Case 110 combine has large-capacity, fully-adjustable sieves, choice of 9 or 12-foot headers, spike-tooth or rub-bar cylinders. Famous "Air-Lift" cleaning gently floats off chaff and dust while small seeds or grain drop through.

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900 5-6 Plow Tractor; diesel or LP-gas; 6 forward speeds; standard 4-wheel; power steering and duo-control hydraulics; deluxe Health Ride Seat.

310 Hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission. Hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, toolbar and 3-point Snap-Lock Hitch, toolbar-dozor combination.

610 Choice of gas or diesel 62 gross horsepower engine, Terramatic transmission. Four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.

810 80 gross horsepower, with either diesel or gasoline engine and Terramatic transmission for independent power control of each track. Four gear ranges forward and reverse. Dual hydraulics... toolbar for implements... dozer available.

1010 100 gross horsepower diesel engine, four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift and Terramatic transmission. Dual control hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.

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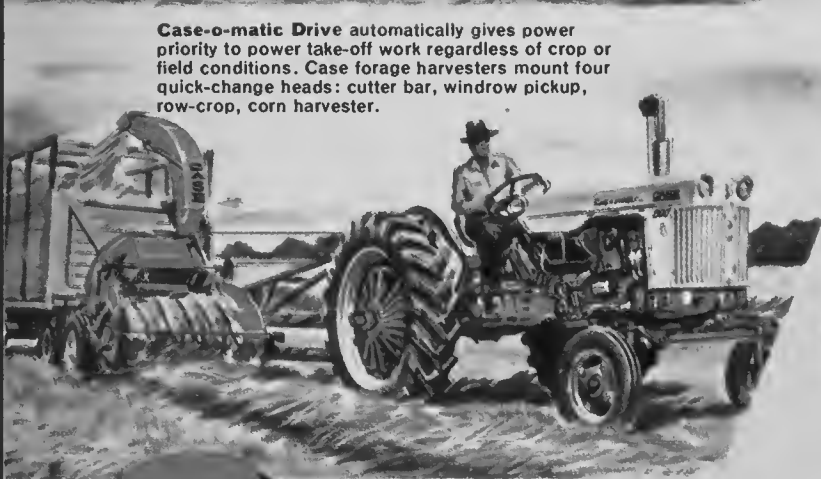
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Case 200 side delivery rake rounds out the Case haying team. Available in models for hook-up to Case 3-point Eagle-Hitch tractors or to draw-bar of any tractor. Has short side-stroke for fast, gentle handling of hay.



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Case-o-matic Drive gives superior PTO performance... keeps low-cost Case utility harvester cutting, chopping and loading steadily for daily green feeding or silage. Rotary cutter blades fold back if obstacle is hit. Mounted or pull-type models.

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Guide photos
Bill Mattick.



"Auto-Mattick" Farming Pays Off

Assembly line and roadside market are part of his plan

APPLYING modern business methods to farming is old stuff to Bill Mattick of Cordova Bay, Vancouver Island. For years he has handled his vegetable and flower production on an assembly line basis, synchronized his shipments to daily weather reports, production graphs, and market data, and devised his own planting machines.

Conscious of the value of trade names, Bill sells his produce as "New-Mattick" vegetables, and his T.C.A.-shipped blossoms as "Aero-Mattick" flowers; the latter also carry the slogan "Scent by Air." His latest wrinkle is a large roadside market, which features riding ponies, and a natural zoo to keep the children happy while mother does the shopping.

Explaining his latest move, Mattick said, "I didn't want to go into the retail business because it's a 7-days-a-week 12-hour-day proposition. But the farmer just isn't getting a big enough cut of the consumer's dollar!"

Considered one of Canada's leading daffodil growers, Bill goes in for large-scale vegetable production too. The latter is gauged to utilize slack-season periods, so as not to interfere with his flower business. Late-maturing strains of cauliflower and cabbage, coupled with up-to-date handling and shipping methods have made this synchronization possible.

Regular weather reports from Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver and Victoria are used effectively to anticipate production and marketing conditions. Local weather, and the production graphs give an idea how much produce will be available from the 163-acre farm to ship to these markets.

What has prairie weather to do with a Vancouver Island farm? Poor weather in any town means a poor market there; housewives tend to stay

home on stormy days, and open a can of beans.

"We work entirely on supply and demand," Regina-born Bill Mattick explained, "so day-to-day weather and production records really mean something. Before I plant a seed in the ground I can tell within 15 per cent how much cauliflower I'll have from week to week."

BILL'S cabbages and cauliflowers are transplanted by machines built right on the farm. Planting speed for these crops ranges from 7,000 to 8,000 plants per hour—their best planting day saw 65,000 plants put in the ground.

The main cabbage crop comes from strains which mature in October, November and December. Both spring and fall cauliflowers are planted, strains being available that will produce from August to January—the peak week for this crop is December 1 to 6. At one time the Mattick farm accounted for 75 per cent of the cabbages grown on Vancouver Island, and has shipped as much as 14 carloads of cauliflowers to the prairies in a single season.

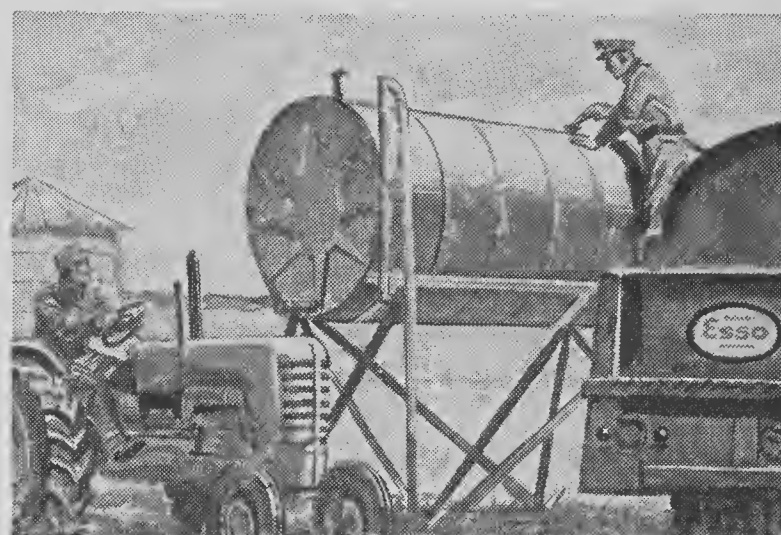
Harvested cauliflowers go first to saws where they are trimmed for crating, then they travel by conveyor belt to a grader. Here the extra large or small ones are removed, cut up, and sold for pickling, while the remainder travel down to the packer for crating. As each crate is ready it's shoved down a ramp to the topper, who finishes it for shipment. Trimmings from the saws are dumped back on the land, or sold as livestock feed.

Green beans, green onions (9 varieties), pickling onions, cooking onions, potatoes, carrots and 28 kinds of squash are also produced on the farm, as are token plantings of peanuts, canteloupes, and many other special



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New roadside market and parking area under construction at Mattick farm.



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It isn't news that Oliver self-propelleds have one of the biggest separating and cleaning capacities of any combines you can own. They had that even before.

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HORTICULTURE

crops. Strawberry plantings dot a nearby hillside, which has a slope of 45°.

The large (100- to 150-ton) squash crop is stored on the farm to catch the off-season market. Storage is handled by the air-conditioned "daffodil" building, which serves the vegetable crop during the winter months. Machinery which ensures temperature control for the flowers, also provides the humidity control so vital when storing squash.

Apart from unseasonable frost, the biggest headache for the Coast vegetable grower is the constant threat of competition from American producers. Large shipments, particularly from California, can knock down prices long before B.C. crops are ready for market.

"Funny thing about buyers," Bill Mattick said, "when cauliflower sells for \$3.50 a crate it can be just an ordinary grade of cauliflower, but if the price drops away down to about 50 cents a crate, they insist that every head in the crate is a perfect specimen." V

From Bog To Market Garden

by T. DUNBABIN

HOLLAND MARSH, at Bradford, Ont., with its 6,000 acres of vegetables, will cease to be Canada's largest market garden if all goes well with the work on the 9,000-acre Alfred Bog, about 40 miles from Ottawa. After five years of testing, clearing, draining and ditching, the first commercial crop was harvested on 60 acres of the bog in 1956. Last season 300 acres had been planted, including about 3,500 bushels of potatoes. Other crops were carrots, lettuce, onions and celery.

The man behind the project is Gregory Javitch, who was born in Russia 58 years ago, but came to Canada in 1950 from France, where he had spent most of his life growing trees and flowers. He was fascinated by the waste of the 9,000-acre Alfred peat bog, which is reasonably close to the markets of Montreal and Ottawa. So he began his five years of experiment.

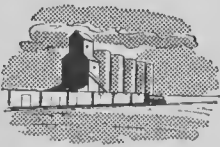
Lime is used in large quantities to correct the acidity of the peaty soil. With the help of this, and of fertilizer, crops of 600 bushels of potatoes, and 800 bushels of carrots to the acre have been raised. As the Alfred land is a "high bog" it is fairly easy to drain.

It is estimated that by 1963 a total of \$5 million will have been spent on the project. By that time it is hoped that the bog will have 2,000 acres under celery. So far, celery has to be harvested by hand, but there are plans for a machine that will pick, clean and package celery in the field. It is likely to cost about \$75,000. Strawberries could be grown, but hand picking is expensive. So far, there is no machine in sight, which will pick strawberries.

In a small way, the project may help Canada's trade balance with the U.S., because it is hoped to supply the Montreal and Ottawa markets with much of the foodstuffs that now come from the United States. V



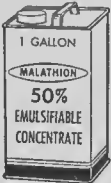
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POULTRY

Terms Explained

AS farming grows more complicated, it becomes harder to keep up with the terms used. In deciding what kind of a flock you want, you are sure to run into a lot of these terms. This list of them, and their meanings, prepared by Michigan State University, should help:

Breed. Birds of a specific shape that have a recognizable type (Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Wyandotte, etc.).

Strain. Commercial line bred with specific characteristics in mind, such as small body size combined with large egg size.

Variety. Subdivision of breed based on kind of comb and/or plumage color, color pattern, etc. (e.g. Single-comb White Leghorns).

Crossbred Chicks. The result of mating individuals from two or more distinct varieties or breeds.

Hybrid. Chicks resulting from crossing two or more inbred lines of the same or different breeds, varieties or strains.

Inbred. Birds resulting from mating poultry related as close or closer than first cousins.

Inbred Line. Inbred chicks which result from four or more generations of inbreeding.

Pedigreed Chicks. The exact parents and the records of the female ancestors are known for at least two generations. Chicks are wing-banded for identification.

Straight Run Chicks. Chicks un-separated as to sex.

Sexed Chicks. Chicks separated when hatched into groups of males and females, usually by examining the sex organs.

No Mercy For Poor Layers

IF you want to make more money, keep your feed costs down by culling non-laying and off-condition birds, says R. H. McMillan, poultry commissioner for Alberta. Culling is a year-round job, but the major operations take place when hens go into the layinghouse, or when pullets are 7 or 8 months old. Those that are not producing by 7 months of age are not worth keeping. Another goal to set is to have an average 65 to 70 per cent production, when the flock is receiving proper feed and management.

Mr. McMillan says you can tell a good layer if its skull is flat, of medium length and width, with a stout beak; its comb is full, waxy and bright; its eyes are large, prominent and bright; its body is of medium depth and well fleshed, with the back long, broad and flat. It should also look healthy, and be alert and active.

Practical And Ornamental

THE spacious lawns around Echo Poultry Farm at Abbotsford, B.C., have a practical as well as ornamental function. Sown to a pasture mixture recommended for that area, the 5 to 6 acres of lawn produce about 15 tons of clipped grass a year. Most of this is chopped and fed green to the farm flocks, and the remainder dried and ground into a grass "flour" for winter feeding.

Fred Evans arrived on the site of

his present farm with his father in 1913, and the two of them set up housekeeping in a tent. Today, the 160-acre farm is a leading producer of eggs and breeding stock, and is one of the show places of the Lower Fraser Valley. Echo Poultry Farm trap nests 365 days a year, and some of its Leghorns, New Hampshire and Leghorn-Hampshire crosses have won top honors at poultry shows all across Canada.

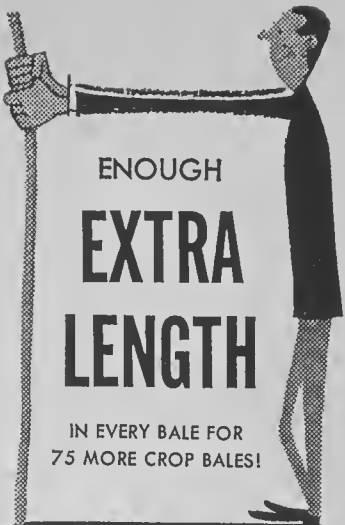
Fred Evans' home at Echo Farm, showing some of the highly productive lawn area.



[Guide photos



The poultryhouse blends in with the attractively landscaped ground.



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FAIRVIEW

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[Guide photos
Verne Downey.

Combined Shelter-Feeder

A 50 by 60 foot plywood-sheathed, pole frame building, erected on the farm of Verne Downey, Gull Lake, Sask., is expected to feed and shelter about 100 head of beef cattle. The central part of the structure is designed for double duty as a combined storage and self-feeding unit. Forage will move to the loafing areas located on both sides of the building, each of which will hold about 50 animals.

Verne was born in the Gull Lake area, but moved east with his parents when he was 15. For some time the Downeys operated a mixed farm (mostly dairy stock) near Toronto, then Verne got married, and 6 years ago he decided to head back west to the place of his birth. Verne operates over 3,600 acres.



Shelter-feeder under construction.

Estimating For a Paint Job

SOME farm buildings need a coat of paint every season, and it is best done in warm, dry weather. It is well to spread out this upkeep job, also to give buildings one coat more often rather than to wait until the surface is badly checked. Then, it takes more paint, and it is hard to do a good job, even with two coats. The painting takes much longer, too. Here is a way to figure the amount of paint needed.

Suppose that your home is 30' by 40', with a 10' by 24' wing (Fig. 1), and with 20' side walls, including the overhang of the roof. The distance around the building times 20, or 2,800 sq. ft., takes care of the side walls, except the ends under the roof. These areas amount to the width times the height of the roof, which if a third pitch, or 10', makes the area 300 sq. ft. This, added to 2,800, gives 3,100 sq. ft. to be painted. Ordinarily, the glass area is not deducted unless quite large.

If there is a wing, as shown, get the area of the two sides of it, which is 400 sq. ft., plus the area under the roof, which is close to 100 sq. ft. This

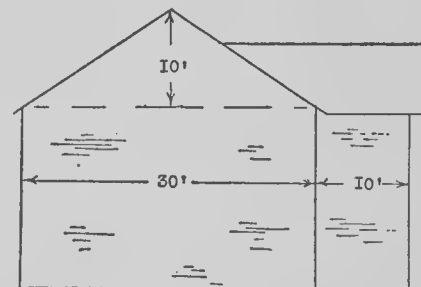
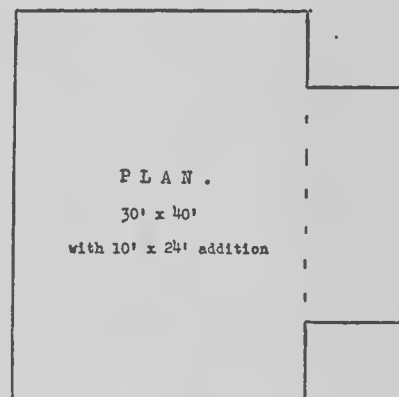


Figure 1
Plan and elevation, house with wing.

brings the entire surface up to 3,600 sq. ft.

For a gambrel roof barn, say 36' by 70', the distance around times the height up to the eaves, amounts to 3,816 sq. ft. (Fig. 2). For the end areas under the roof, just multiply the height of the roof, which usually is half of the width of the barn, by its width, and take two-thirds. For the 36' barn, 18' x 36' gives 648, and two-thirds that amount is 432 sq. ft. Twice this figure equals the areas under the roofs, or 864 sq. ft.

Allow 500 sq. ft. per gallon for the first coat, and 600 for the second coat. These figures will vary somewhat with the condition of the surface. If in very bad shape, it might well take a gallon for every 400 or 450 sq. ft. Also, buy some thinner for the first coat. — L. J. Smith.

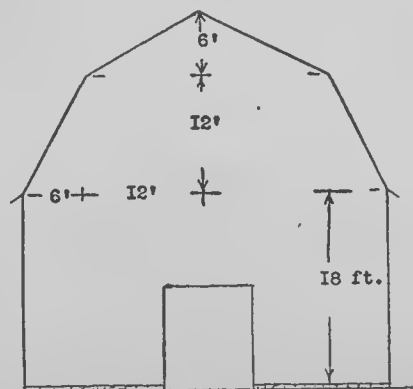


Figure 2
Barn with a gambrel roof, 36' x 70'.

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Big-Haul Brawn—new Dodge D300 pick-up with dual rear wheels, 9-foot body, 126" wheelbase.

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- * Save on trip time with new higher powered V-8 or newly improved Big 6 power that lets you keep up with traffic, make runs to town faster.
- * Save driving effort with the new Dodge easy-shift 3-speed transmission—standard on D100 pick-ups—engineered to give you smoother hand shifting than any other truck!

Any way you figure it—from first cost to trade-in—new Dodge pick-ups are the *savingest* trucks that ever hauled a hefty cargo!

Just for instance, you'll save work—and time—loading and unloading, thanks to extra-low Dodge pick-up bodies that cut "load lift", reduce muscle strain!

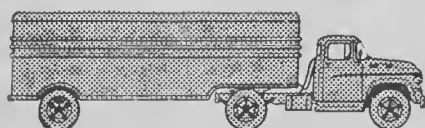
These new Dodge lively-performing pick-ups will get your job done in a hurry. They're peppy and easy to handle. Comfortable, too—ride like passenger cars, with a new type of rear springs that automatically adjust to the load. Ask your Dodge Truck dealer about the new Sure-Grip differential that automatically assures better traction in mud or snow.

No matter what kind of truck your job calls for—from low-tonnage haulers to heavyweight giants—you'll find it pays to call on Dodge! Come see how these *boulevard beauties* with *big-haul brawn* save you more!

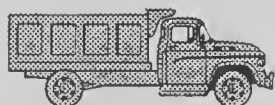
DODGE

"JOB-RATED" TRUCKS

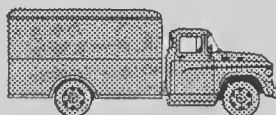
G.V.W.'S FROM 4,250 LBS. TO 46,000 LBS.; G.C.W.'S TO 65,000 LBS.



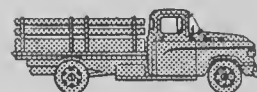
D700 tractor—
up to 50,000 lbs. G.C.W.



D500 with dump body—
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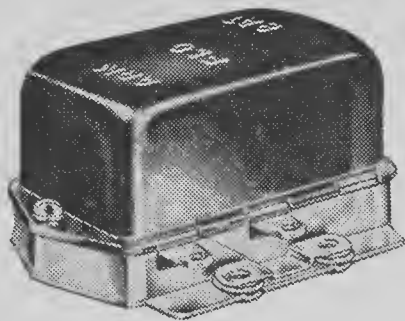
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Oakville, Ont. Tel: VI. 5-2851.

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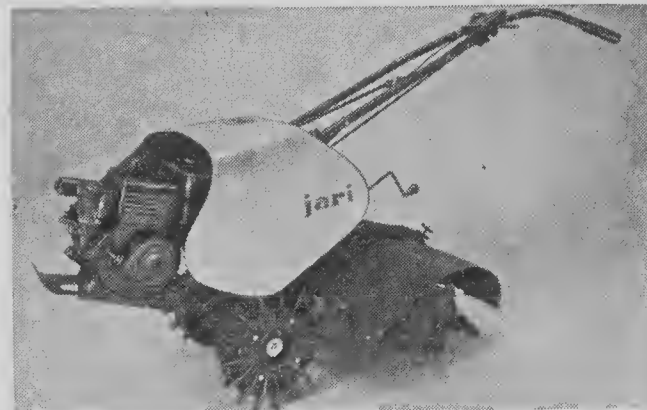
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to farm machinery

Spike
wheels
on
rotary
tiller



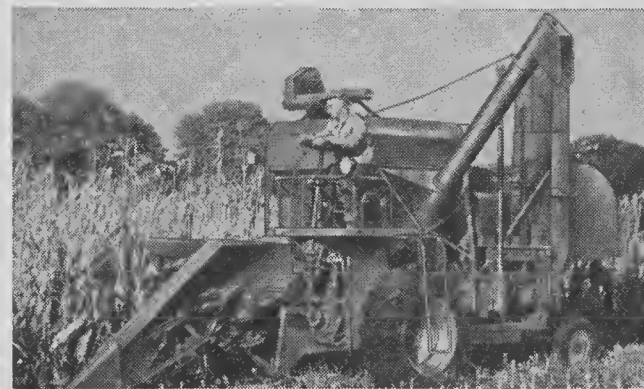
Designed for maximum traction on loose sandy soil and hard rocky ground, the spike wheels are mounted outside of standard rubber tires on this rotary tiller. These spikes are optional. (Jari Products Inc.) (216) ✓



New
finger
wheels
for
rake

Guaranteed against breakage, the four finger-type wheels on this side rake and swath turner are said to handle hay more gently, with minimum loss of leaves. Standard width of rake is 8'. (Alberta Engineering Ltd.) (217) ✓

Corn
header
takes
whole
stalk



Without snapping rolls, this two-row corn header takes the entire cornstalk through machine, and cuts, shreds and shells in a continuous flow. Corn kernels are undisturbed until they reach shelling chamber. (Oliver Corp.) (218) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 15

THE GREEN SEA

ever went the water that encircled the whole globe—the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic oceans—joined as the air is joined all in one, and moving all the time—the pulse of the Earth.

For a few moments she played in it, enjoying the water as a bird enjoys wind. She rolled and slid and lazed in it, looping over and over, upside

down, paddling, porpoising through the waves, the sun and the water splashing over her head. The world was a paean of singing foam and gulls and racing water. At this joyous moment there were no such things as killer whales or men in all the world. She never thought once of either of them, although her instinct kept her perpetually on the alert against the

killers who feed on seals and can accommodate at least six in one stomach at one time.

All up the coast went the tidemark, with the little rock plants that live in spray growing just above it, and golden samphire. The rocks were whitened by sea-birds—shag and petrel and guillemot and razorbill and puffin.

WELL, time to move on. Just as she dived, the water vibrated with a loud noise, and a charge of shot splattered the wave in which she had been.

The seal plunged deep into the swinging, yielding sea, and turned for one of her favorite feeding grounds—a reef of rock which, on bright days, lay purple in the pea-cock-colored sea. But on gray days all the magic colors drew back inside the pewter water like a light gone out.

Those were good fishing grounds. Pollack and saithe and bass fed there. Wrasse browsed on the rocks that were blue with mussels. And fine sporting fish were to be had in the white froth of bass-water when the tide was running. Once she had come up out of the oarweed with an 8-foot conger eel fighting in her teeth.

She moved now toward this place, shooting fast through the gray silk water, intent on food.

At the reef, rocks rose like mountains from the quivering floor of light in which flounders shuffled themselves down into the sand; and these rocks went up through the foggy salt water to vanish into the air like mountains with their heads in cloud.

Gulls used this reef—sometimes one saw a diving cormorant here, like a black emerald torpedo in pursuit of a silver streak that was a fish—and now the seal saw above her the oval underside of a floating gull. The white plumage and black legs of a kittiwake. She rose to it like a salmon to the lure.

There was a moment of struggle on the surface—wings smacking the water—a screaming gull—webbed feet in her face. Then the taste of warm oily fishy meat and splintery bones, a feather or two, and mouthfuls of salt water.

She cruised round the rock near the sea floor, using only tail movements while she was fishing. Some of the fish, as the seal approached, seemed unable to move. Her shadow, gliding over the sand, was like a snake to a bird. Although they could swim as fast as she could, they seemed paralyzed, and she glided among them, gulping them in. Giving each a bite, and swallowing it while it was still electric with life. And all above them, like cloud, was the pale surface water, milky with millions of bubbles.

The sea heaved up and down, up and down, in perpetual motion, and all the sea-things heaved with it, the weed going to and fro, and the sand and the fish and the flotsam. There was a dead seal rolling about on the bottom among crabs.

NOW it was time to breathe again. She surfaced and remained there, chin resting upon the water, and great liquid eyes on the alert, the prominent whiskers blowing as she breathed

in the good air, filling her lungs with the cold salt wind.

The deep sea danced and glittered between the reef and the sheer rock, gulls wavered crying on the wind. There was the suck and splash of the sea, sunlight breaking up in the drops round her eyes.

What was that big thing floating on the water? Her curiosity got the better of her as she eased herself toward the boat, eyes large, nostrils opening and closing.

Suddenly came a loud report—a shock of agony as her flesh was torn with shot.

Gulls rose in screaming clouds. The explosion echoed away down the wild coast.

With a gasp the seal sank, blood tainting the water behind her.

In the first anguish, her heart nearly died. Her senses reeled as pain convulsed her body, and only instinct prevented her from gasping sea-water into her panting lungs. All the world swam in a blur of pain.

Tormented, she tried to jerk away from it like a shrimp.

She sank in spasms to the sea floor, where she remained for a time, while the blood poured from her wounds, and the first agony dulled to a torturing ache.

There was still strength in her body, and she struggled up, driven by the vague instinct to get home before she was too weak to move. She must get back to her calf who would starve to death unless she reached him.

Every movement was swift fierce pain, and pain used up the air in her

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

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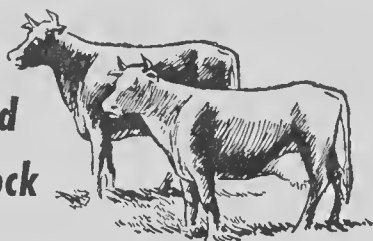
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lungs faster than work would have done. Already she must breathe again.

This time she surfaced warily, breathed quickly, and sank again at once.

As she swam, her movements became slower. She could taste her own blood, thin in the salt water. The sea pushed her about like wreckage.

It became more and more difficult to move, to swim, to remain right way up—

Must get home.

Now it was time to breathe again.

But she found she couldn't rise.

Air—air—

Somehow she got to the surface.

Must get home.

THE final struggle began between love and death for her body.

The cave was not far off now. She rolled and drifted toward it. Now she could hear seals inside, her own pup among all the rest, and the bottled noise of the sea.

On the beach he was there, waiting for her, and as she slumped in the surf and lay there with the waves frilling up round her body, he came wriggling toward her, nuzzled her face.

No, no, he must not come down to the dangerous water yet.

Moving on land was far more difficult than in the sea, but something gave her the strength to heave one more yard onto the sand. Then she lost consciousness.

In the wet black cave, life and death ebbed and flowed in her body. Consciousness dawned and went away again. Sight and blindness alternated in her glazed eyes.

But sand blocked the shot holes, and bleeding ceased. The clean salt sea closed her wounds. The healing of nature began.

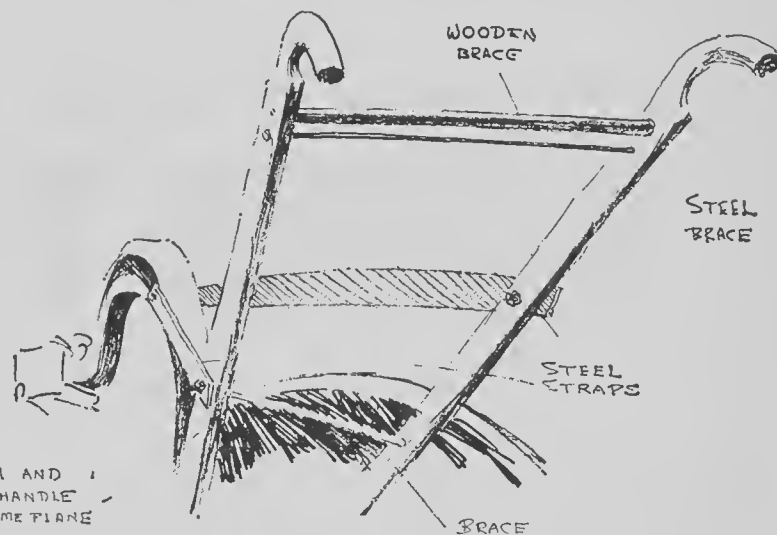
There were waves of pain and lessening pain, until, after a few days, she was able to catch a crab or two and some tiny fish in the shallows.

Much later, hungry as she had never been hungry before, she slid into the inky night ocean, and her now sleek dark calf went too.

The sea was phosphorescent. In the midnight cave, each wave spread gold lace on the shore. All the rocks ran with fire, and fire streamed from the seals' bodies as they flashed through the black ocean to find their food.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 74 in a series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



NO matter how many sketches you make, and no matter how many hundreds of different objects find their way into your sketchbook, the time comes when you discover that some particular thing you want just isn't in them, and out you go searching for that missing link.

The accompanying sketch, of an old-fashioned walking plow, came about in this way. A story which came to me for illustration called for a mountaineer standing beside his mule and walking plow. As it happened, I did not have a drawing of a walking plow, but I knew where I could find one. As a boy, I had been familiar with these plows, but it is not safe to rely on memory alone when drawing. It is much better if you can find the actual thing to draw from.

Notice that it is not a completed drawing of a plow. All that I required for the purpose of my illustration is in this sketch. Details important to remember were jotted down on the

sketch. If the plow itself had been the subject of the illustration, it would likely call for a much more detailed drawing, but an illustrator working against deadlines seldom spends any more time than necessary over a sketch. Sometimes, of course, he wishes later that he had, but this is one of the occupational hazards he learns to live with.

Sometimes you may already have a sketch of the thing you want, but from the wrong angle. If you are perfectly familiar with the form, you can perhaps redraw it from your original sketch, but if not, you will have to seek out a model and get the drawing from the desired position. It is not a bad idea, after you have made your main drawing, to make several small thumbnail sketches from different angles, for later reference.

(Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors No. 1 series is still available in book form from The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Price postpaid \$1.00).

Continued from page 11

OFTEN A REBEL

berry trees, 3,000 fruit trees, and 1,000 grape vines planted. And for awhile, this colony too flourished.

SNOW SEARS was born in the "Chateau" and lived there until the enterprise folded (human nature and lack of a tariff wall on silk did it this time) about 18 years later. He finished his high school training at Topeka, Kans., and, in 1910, entered Washburn College. But before he'd finished his first term, Snow found himself headed for Alberta with his family. They were to join his father who had left for Alberta 3 weeks earlier to locate a homestead for them.

Young Sears (then about 19) got his first look at Alberta when the family landed at Brooks at 5:00 o'clock one morning. At that time, the "town" consisted of a homestead locator's shack and the inevitable prairie water tank. Worn by 3 weeks of scouting around for land in a creaky democrat, his father met them at the train and reported that the whole area was a waterless desert. Next day, the family proceeded west to Calgary and then south to Nanton, where they bought their first half section. This is still part of the "home farm," which is operated today by Snow's brothers, Harold and John, and his sister Gertrude.

While at high school in Topeka, Snow had shown a flair for athletics, and had been made captain of the football and basketball teams. During his first year (1910) at Nanton, he distinguished himself by breaking the provincial high jump record at a Y.M.C.A. field day, although he'd only gone to the event as a spectator in his ordinary farm clothes. Later, he became a pitcher for the Nanton ball team, and participated in many a hard fought game with teams of nearby towns.

One spring, Snow went out to the Coast on a cattle train, and while there, tried out as a professional with the Seattle team. He made the grade, pitching for Seattle in the Northwest League until a shoulder injury ended his baseball career and sent him home to the farm.

IN spite of Scars' early experience with co-operative farming, he was still convinced a farmer's best hope

lay in the co-operative movement. He bought his first share in the Grain Growers' Grain Company (now the United Grain Growers Limited) at the Cayley local in 1915, and to quote: "Not a bushel of Sears' grain has gone to any other company since."

Later, in 1916, he was elected to the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, and 2 years after that he organized the Nanton local of the newly formed U.G.G. He was still on the executive in 1920, when his mother, Mrs. Charles Sears, was a director, and then president, of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

While serving on the old Canadian Council of Agriculture, Snow became acquainted with officials of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and was elected to the board of this pioneer grain company in 1922. Always a bit of a rebel, and today the oldest ranking member of the Board, he has been vigorously agreeing or disagreeing with grain handling policies ever since.

During his years of close association with the farm movement, Sears has seen the rise and fall of the first Canadian Wheat Board, participated in an attempt by the premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan to revive it in 1923, and later, in the formation of the Wheat Pools. Never backward about stating his opinions, he doesn't mind saying that he feels the Government, through the Wheat Board, sold the Canadian farmer short during the Second World War.

ALTHOUGH active in larger affairs, Snow has never failed to take an interest in his local farm community. When asked to select a partner for a debate at the local school, he decided he'd increase his chances of winning if he chose the school teacher, Miss Elizabeth Wright. He'd never met her before, but figured she must be able to hold her own in a debate.

On Christmas Day, 1917, Snow and "Beth" Wright were married and moved to their present farm, which lies just west of the home place, near Nanton.

While bride and groom were rushing to catch the train at Calgary for their honeymoon trip, the gas line

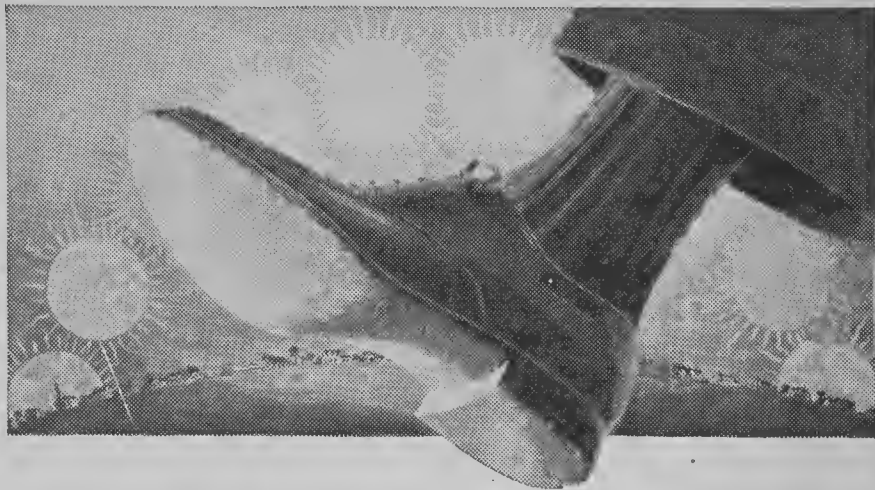


[Guide photo

Three generations: Mrs. Sears poses here with her daughter Marilyn (Mrs. George Thompson), granddaughter Brenda, and two-week-old grandson Thorne.

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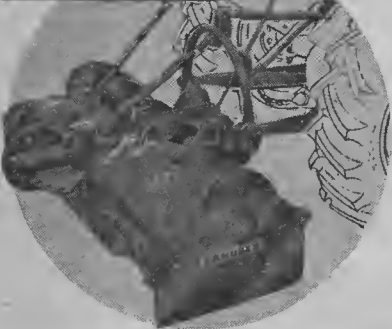
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Snow Sears was born in this "Silkville" colony building at Williamsburg, Kansas. Families rented rooms, but provided their own furniture and tools.

froze on their taxi (it was 45° below) and they had to pull to the side of the road. Snow managed to flag a ride for Mrs. Sears, then he shouldered their steamer trunk and climbed aboard a passing street car, amid the protests of the car's conductor. Still carrying the trunk, he rushed into the station only to find the train had been delayed for an hour or so farther up the track.

Over the past 42 years, Snow has attended about 100 annual meetings of various farm groups, which meant he had to be away a good deal—in both fair weather and foul. During these absences, Mrs. Sears has had to take over the operation of the farm. When the place was finally paid for, Snow had his wife's name included in the title as half owner because, as he says, "She's earned it, so it was only the right thing to do."

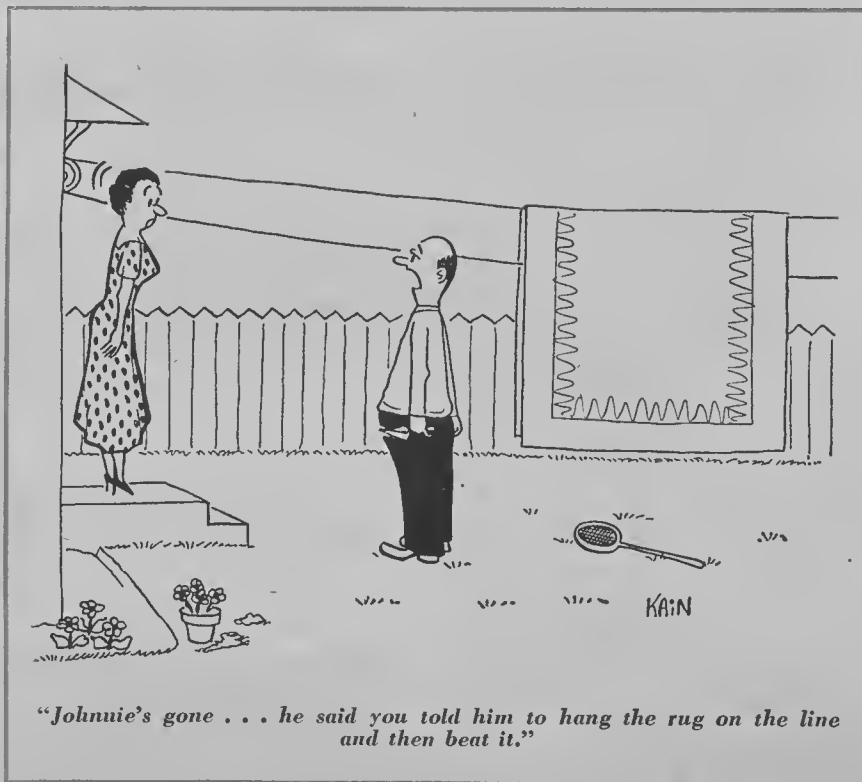
TODAY, the Sears have about 3,500 acres of farm and ranch land, plus another ranch for summer grazing back in the hills. They operate the two places with the help of their son Steve, and their daughter Marilyn's husband, George Thompson. Because of the wheat situation, they have gradually been building up a beef herd, although they still grow nearly 1,000 acres of grain.

Snow is particularly proud of the results of a crossbreeding program he started a few years back. By crossing a Hereford bull with Aberdeen-Angus cows, he has come up with a bunch of polled, white-faced, black-bodied animals that gain faster than any cattle he has ever had. A second cross he developed is a blue roan type, obtained by crossing a Shorthorn bull with Angus cows.

"I don't claim to have started a new type of cattle," he said, "but I think there's a good breeding start here for anybody who wants to carry it on."

Another enterprise the Sears tried for a few years, was fox and mink farming. Snow still recalls the year they loaded their fur crop in the family car (along with four other people) and came home with a cheque equal to 6,000 bushels of wheat, or two boxcar loads of cattle.

When he's in a reminiscent mood, Snow often takes out a faded account book filled with the neat, precise writings of his grandfather, which holds the day-to-day business transactions of the North American Phalanx—the dream that faded to dust. But Utopia, he would agree, is really a state of mind. And it can flourish as readily in the Alberta foothills as in New Jersey, or out on the Kansas plains. ✓



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For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

Continued from page 17

INVISIBLE EXTRAS

is becoming more difficult to find drugs to treat sick animals.

There is another hazard involved too. Many people are using antibiotics in feeds as a substitute for good care and management. They feel they don't have to pay the same attention to buying good healthy pigs. They are buying pigs at random, with no attention to disease, and they are bringing them home, feeding them starters, or booster starters with antibiotics added, in the belief that this will turn unhealthy pigs into thrifty and vigorous pigs.

Many of these people are getting hurt as a result. One reason this control doesn't work is that the pigs, if they are sick, don't eat sufficient feed to get enough of the antibiotic.

Henderson: As well as the building up of resistance, there is another hazard too, and that is to the consuming public.

Oliver: That is true. Many of the drugs we are using can be poisonous, if they are misused. Of course, this would apply to almost any substance. We can sicken ourselves even with too much water. However, if additives are used at the levels presently recommended, there seems to be little danger to the consumer, or to the animal, unless there is some error, such as in the mixing.

If an animal does get too much of some chemical, a residue may build up in its body, and the meat could then be poisonous to susceptible consumers. The same would be true in milk, if drugs to control mastitis are used beyond the recommended levels, or if the milk is used too soon after the treatment.

Henderson: While there is a wide safety margin for most of these additives, there is one class—the arsenicals—which is fed at a level that is very close to the toxic dose. A slight error in mixing could bring it up to a toxic dose for the animal being fed. However, I believe that because a drug is toxic to an animal if fed at the wrong levels, that is no reason why it shouldn't be used.

All: No, no.

Forshaw: This is a problem that is common to any drugs whether used as feed additives or in other ways.

Meyer: I'll give you an illustration of how things can go wrong. Consider the arsenicals, which when fed at recommended levels, are very close to toxic levels. If a farmer has them in his feed, and then a drug salesman persuades him to put arsenicals in the water to treat a disease, then the farmer could be in real trouble. These additives are coming along so quickly that it is difficult to fully train people to use them correctly.

Henderson: It seems then that there are three potential hazards: the poisoning of the animal, the possibility that bacteria will become immune to the drug, and the possibility of consumer toxicity.

Oliver: There is the economic factor too. The use or misuse of too many of these antibiotics will certainly

prove a hazard to a farmer's pocket-book.

Henderson: Although it is going to take years to get the answers to all our doubts about these additives, we still can't afford to wait until all these answers have arrived before we decide we are going to use a substance like stilbestrol.

Oliver: I agree. Because of the nature of these substances, we will never get an absolute answer. It is impossible to predict absolutely the effect of any given drug on a given animal.

DRUGS AND MANAGEMENT

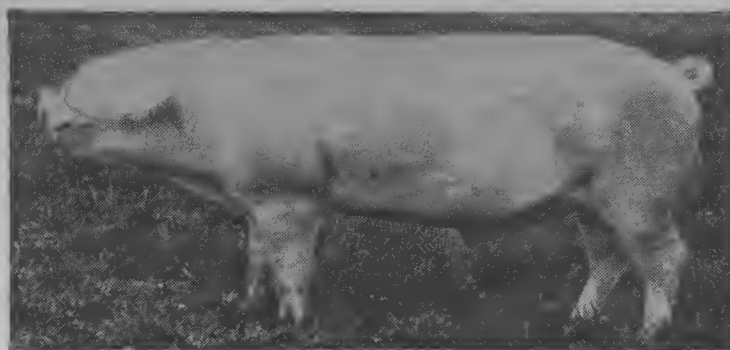
Henderson: Now, here is another thorny question. Are these drugs, particularly antibiotics, a substitute for good management? It seems to be agreed that you get your best response with antibiotics when they are fed to, say, a group of pigs that are not in as good shape as they might be.

Roe: I don't agree entirely that antibiotics in the feed are giving those results. As I said before, too many of the pigs we see in our laboratory are suffering from infectious diseases, in spite of the presence of antibiotics in their feed.

Henderson: We don't know what they would have been like without these additives, though.

Ferguson: I think that to some extent at least, antibiotics are a substitute for good management. In many poultry experiments, set up in new buildings that were relatively germ-free, antibiotics gave very little growth stimulation. Later, once there is a bacterial level, antibiotics do give a response.

Morrison: I am convinced that it is cheaper for a person to use good



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management practices—like providing adequate ventilation, and sufficient feed and water space, for his birds—than to try to overcome the results of these deficiencies with antibiotics.

Ferguson: Certainly, I will agree that many people let things get so bad, as a result of poor management, that antibiotics can't clear up the trouble. They ask the impossible of antibiotics.

Meyer: I think it is true that antibiotics can help out at periods of stress.

Forshaw: Yes. Specialization in our poultry and livestock industries has brought about some of these periods of stress, and that is when some of these drugs can help out. The swine industry is on the verge of a tremen-

dous increase in specialization, and these additives are going to play a part in it.

Look at beef cattle. Steers on stilbestrol are quieter, and as a result, less affected by stress.

Roe: I think antibiotics used as feed additives, encourage poor management.

Morrison: I don't think it pays a farmer to try and buy good management from us in a feed bag.

Forshaw: Don't forget there are other weapons in the arsenal, such as NF180, which is used for disease control. We can't go back to the good old days, which weren't as good as we think they were. I can remember when we had nothing to treat scours with. There must be a possibility of

developing new drugs to replace the old ones.

Roe: Scours in swine is a bigger problem here now than it was 3 or 4 years ago.

Henderson: Certain kinds of scours have nearly disappeared, though.

Roe: One problem is that hogmen don't empty out their buildings occasionally, and disinfect them, to break the life cycle of disease organisms. Poultrymen who do this seem to be well repaid in healthier birds.

Forshaw: As hogmen become more specialized, they may adopt this practice.

PROTECTING THE FARMER

Henderson: There may be some degree of hazard to the use of these drugs, then. Do you think the farmer is protected from the indiscriminate addition of these drugs to his feed?

Morrison: Yes. Registered feeds containing additives must be licensed in Ottawa under the Food and Drugs Act. The men who accept or reject feeds, and the additives that go in them, for licensing, are acting wisely on the basis of our present knowledge. If they pick up a sample of a licensed feed, and find that it has too much of the additive in it, they then want to know why.

Meyer: I think the record has been remarkably good. Any feed company that wants to put additives in its feed must thoroughly justify it to Food and Drug people before it will be okayed. I know of practically no complaints against feed on such a basis.

Morrison: A farmer has some responsibility too. For instance, if he misfeeds stilbestrol, he must accept the responsibility, provided the feed manufacturer has stated on the bag how the feed should be used.

DOES IT PAY?

Henderson: Now then, do you think it pays farmers to buy these substances in the feed bag?

Forshaw: Convenience is the big factor. It is convenient for a farmer to get these drugs right in the feed. Feed companies too have facilities to do an accurate job of mixing them in at the proper level. If the use of these drugs is to be a routine procedure, the feed seems to be a logical place for it, and it likely pays a farmer to buy it there. I don't think the sale of these drugs should be limited to the drug store, or the veterinarian, when they are to be used as a routine treatment.

On the other hand, the drugs are potentially more dangerous when used at higher levels, and the veterinarian has a role to play here, in diagnosing the trouble and recommending treatment. In such cases, the answer is not so clear cut as to whether they should be incorporated in the feed.

Henderson: High level antibiotics are a particular problem here. If a person has sick pigs, for instance, he throws the feed containing the drug into them, and expects to get results. This is not likely to be satisfactory to the feed company or to the farmer or to the veterinarian.

Ferguson: If you have 100 pigs in a pen, and 4 or 5 of them are sick, is the use of additives not a good way

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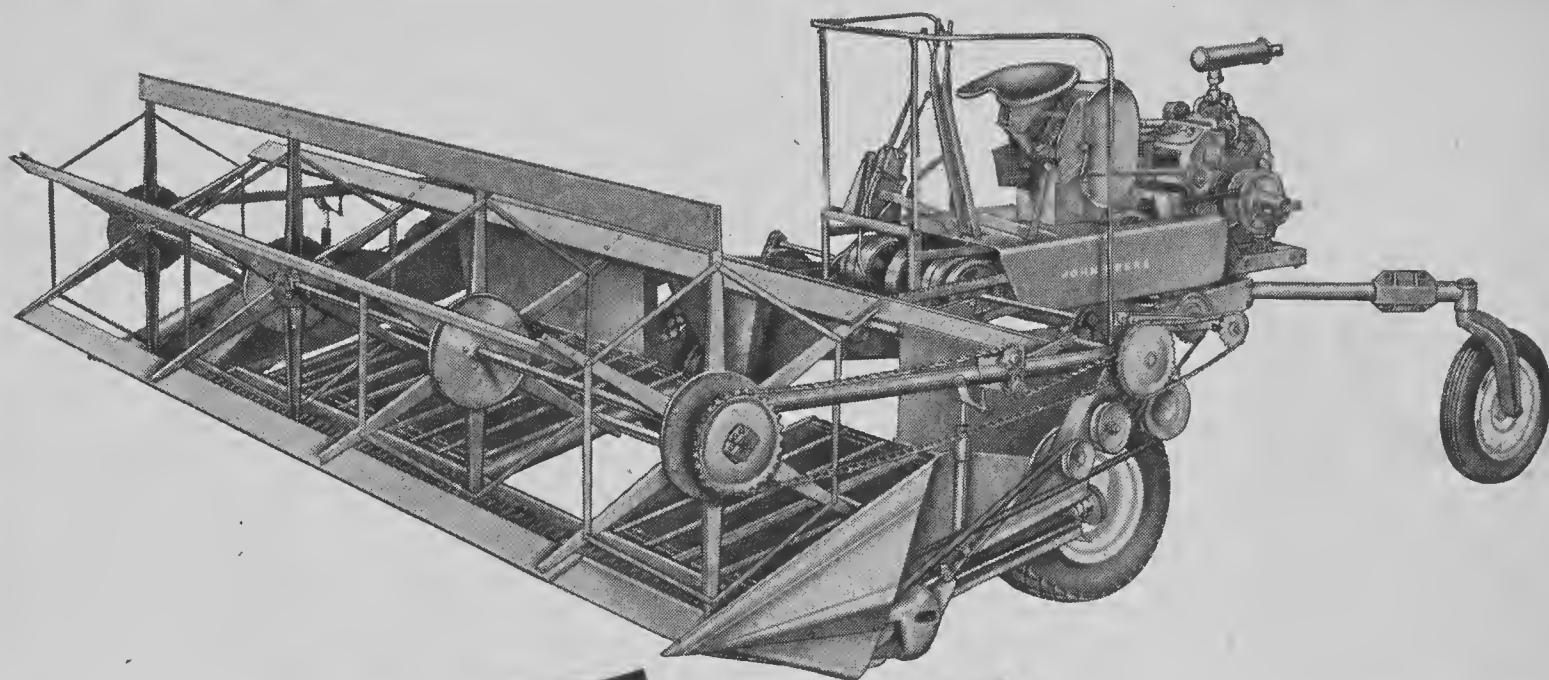


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to treat the other 95 that aren't showing symptoms?

Roe: I'd like to see the disease diagnosed, although I realize it isn't always practical to do this in time. Then, I'd prefer, in treating sick pigs, to use the drinking water rather than feed, because there will be a better chance of animals getting the drugs that way.

Forshaw: One reason we have gone to high levels of antibiotics in feeds, is because it is recognized that the sick pig will eat only very little feed. To get more of the antibiotics and B vitamins, and other things into a runt pig, these are added to the feed at higher levels.

Henderson: Let's look at it this way. If antibiotics are going to be used, is the feed bag the cheapest and most economically sound place for a farmer to get them?

Ferguson: Yes, I would say so.

Morrison: One reason is that the soluble compounds for use in the water are usually more expensive.

Meyer: You've got to be practical about it. When you come across a disease outbreak, it may be some time before you can get a diagnosis, and while the diagnosis is being made, it's pretty good insurance to use the drugs. They are likely going to be recommended anyway.

If a farmer requests a specific drug, which is not in a given feed, the request can be handled as a special order. The farmer can get this service, providing the drug in question is legally used in Canada. However, if he were to ask to have a drug like thyroprotein added to his sow ration, we couldn't oblige him because Food and Drug have not okayed it yet.

Morrison: The cost of antibiotics is much less of course for young animals than for older ones. You can feed antibiotics at the rate of 100 grams per ton of feed to turkeys from day-old to 4 weeks, for a penny per poult. But the costs go much higher for older birds that are eating more. The trouble is that the farmer will generally ask for the additive, and ask about the cost later. One fellow asked us for something that would add an additional \$60 per ton to the cost of his feed. In such a case, I say: "Do you realize what this is

going to cost you?" I think that feedmen are as much concerned as farmers, about whether these additives pay the farmers.

Ferguson: It was recently said that in the U.S.A. two-thirds of all broiler growers get their health products in the feed bag. If this is any indication, then farmers must be convinced that it is economically sound to buy them that way.

Morrison: This suggests that it may not be costing them as much to get these drugs included in the feed, whether because they get them in a hurry, or because they are easy to administer. Adding them to the feed is generally about the cheapest way they can be obtained.

Henderson: Unfortunately, 9 times out of 10, it is impossible to know the specific infectious agent causing the trouble, at the time sick birds or animals must be treated, because specimens may have to be shipped to a laboratory for diagnosis. That seems to be why there is some justification for using medicinal doses of antibiotics in the feed.

Oliver: That is true, but I think we should try to have a diagnosis made, so that specific control measures can be taken to save costs and give better results.

DRUGS OF THE FUTURE

Henderson: Now, let's turn from the past and present to the future. What does the future hold in feed additives?

Morrison: There is no doubt we are going to have more and more feed additives.

Forshaw: In the long run, this will result in cheaper foods, and maybe better foods, and it will keep livestock foods more competitive.

We will see greater use of tranquilizers and hormones. Maybe enzymes are going to come into use too. As we find out more about the enzymes in the digestive tract of pigs, it may become possible to use them to boost the efficiency of swine rations.

We may go more slowly with such additives as thyroproteins, because we can bring about the same effects of those changes—for instance, greater milk production — by breeding. In fact, it may be that high producing dairy cows are the ones with active thyroid glands anyway.

Henderson: And early fattening beef cows may be the ones with low thyroid activity.

Forshaw: Yes. And there is talk now of the use of tranquilizers in handling beef cattle on the road to market, or of calming crazed animals by shooting them with tranquilizers. Progress is going to be slower in the livestock industry than in the poultry industry, but scientists are going to be examining every one of these avenues, because the producers of red meat and milk must compete with producers of other foods.

Henderson: We should, then, look at these new developments, and try to pick out those things that are going to benefit the farmer. But we must still keep a weather eye on the adverse effects that may occur. V

Special Life In the Beehive

by JOHN BARRY

WE are so used to thinking of bees only in terms of the familiar honey-bee that it may come as somewhat of a surprise to learn that there are some 20,000 species of bees, and that the vast majority of these are not social and do not live in colonies, but are solitary bees. The social bees include the bumble and the honey species, and also the so-called stingless—or mosquito-bee of the tropics.

A strong hive may house more than 50,000 bees headed by a single queen, holding them together by the "queen substance" of her body. But it should be borne in mind that a hive may break up for other reasons than the queen losing her attractive dope. Thus, when hive populations increase, the development and growth of new queens also leads to swarming and "disloyalty." However, it may very well be the old queen who leads a swarm out of the hive to form a new and less populated colony elsewhere. She leaves her hive to a virgin queen, who makes an early nuptial flight thereafter pursued by a retinue of drones. Mating occurs in mid-air during the flight, after which the queen returns to the hive.

Inside the hive of the honey-bee social life reaches its highest point amongst bee species. The differences between queens, drones and workers, are most pronounced and the hive is a permanent institution that emits periodic swarms to solve its population problems.

The drone is broader and stouter than the other classes in the bee social system. The queen has a longer hind-body which extends behind the closed wings. She does not produce wax and her legs are not adapted for collecting pollen. The workers produce wax for comb-building purposes, which is molded by them into cells—mostly six-sided. These are of different sizes—those of the workers being the smallest and most numerous. Drone cells are definitely bigger, while the queen cells are the largest and are usually more irregular. Many other cells are devoted to the storage of honey and pollen in the complex economy of the hive.

When the larvae are fully grown the workers close the cells with a cover of wax and pollen. Then the larvae pupate into the next stage.

Privileges begin soon after the queen has laid her single eggs in each cell. These young larvae are first fed on a product of the salivary glands of the workers, known as royal jelly. Those that are to develop into queens receive this diet until they are fully mature, whereas the lower classes of drones and workers receive the royal jelly for the first four days only, thereafter being fed on honey and pollen.

The difference between the drones (which are males), and the queens and workers (which are females) depends on whether the eggs are fertilized or not. Drones are always the product of an unfertilized egg. On the other hand it is diet, as explained above, that determines whether a fertilized egg develops into a queen or a worker. V



Gray Hair

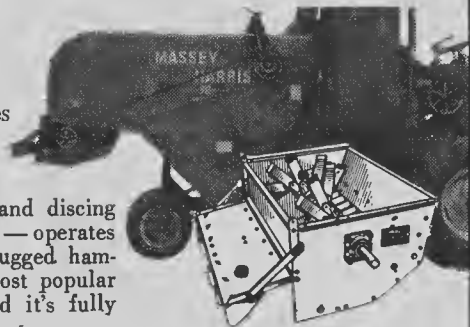
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Continued from page 21

CLUSTER OF VIOLETS

"And how," Ted grinned. "Ready?"

Ellen nodded and together they walked to the car. Driving through the evening twilight with Ted so near and listening to his deep voice tell about his day, made Ellen feel better. Her heart nearly burst with love every time she looked at him. She leaned her head on his shoulder, and his cheek brushed her hair.

"Mmm," Ted said. "You smell good. Like lilacs and spring rain."

"Is that good?" she laughed.

"It's the best," Ted said. "You know I had an idea today. A real crazy one. But the more I thought about it, the better I liked it."

"What?"

"Your fo'ks' silver wedding anniversary is just about three weeks away, isn't it?" Ted asked.

"Yes," Ellen replied. "I—I doubt that Dad will even think of it."

"Let's get married on that day," Ted said.

She looked at him quickly. She could tell from the serious set of his mouth that he really meant it.

"They'd get a kick out of that, wouldn't they?" Ted asked. "Make them real proud. Besides, I'm tired of waiting."

"No . . . no, Ted," Ellen said. "I wouldn't want that."

"You know, the way you keep putting off setting the date, I'm beginning to wonder!" Ted said lightly.

Yet she knew he meant it. It was the third time she'd evaded naming that all important day. If only she could explain!

"Ted, it isn't that I don't love you," she said.

"And I love you, Ellen," Ted said soberly. "I will until the day I die."

"Will you always tell me so?" Ellen asked, with a little frown.

"Sure," Ted grinned. "Twice a day. No, three times!"

Ellen looked out the window into the growing darkness and felt her hands grow cold. Had Dad said something like that to Mother before they were married? Had he made wild promises, and then forgotten all about them?

ELLEN could remember when she was very small how Dad had swung her up in the air and kissed her good-by before going to the field for a long, hard day of plowing. He'd kissed Mother too, warmly and gently. But now . . . why it had been years since Dad had done that!

"What is it, Ellen?" Ted asked. "You seem worried. You can tell me."

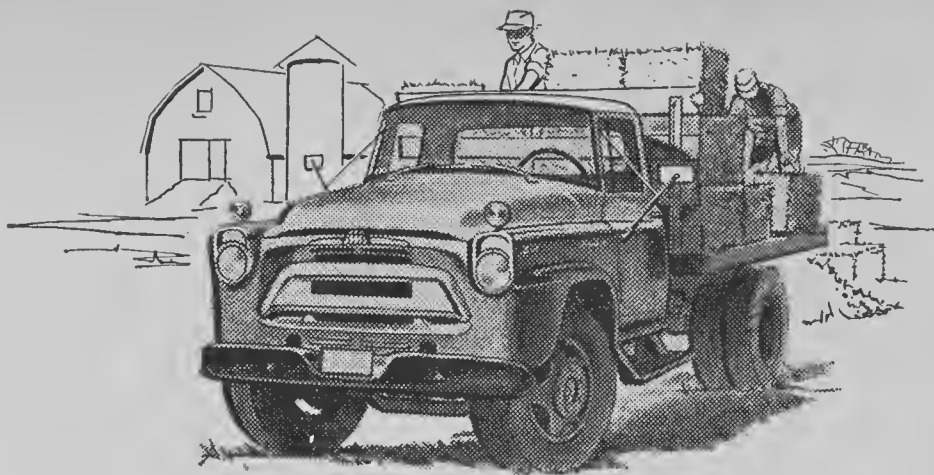
She sighed. She might as well.

"I guess I'm a little frightened," she laughed nervously. "Have you ever noticed Mother and Dad? They seem so indifferent to each other. At least Dad. . . ."

"Why, honey, your fo'ks are happy together," Ted protested. "They work and help each other. . . ."

"No," Ellen said, shaking her dark hair. "You don't understand."

"Don't forget there's a practical side to marriage," Ted pointed out.



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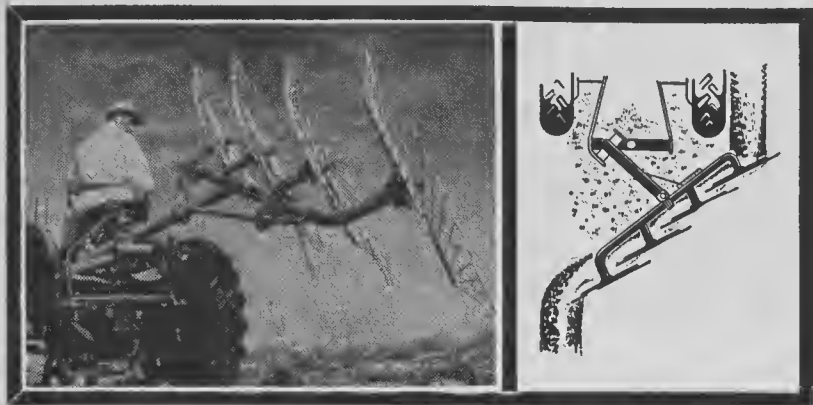


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"But you'd think that once in a while Dad would at least look at Mother and really see her. That once in a while they'd act a little romantic, sort of like . . ."

"Like us?" Ted asked softly.

"Well, I guess so," Ellen replied. "I suppose you think I'm silly."

"No," Ted answered. "I know what you mean. You're afraid the same thing will happen to us."

"I don't want it to," Ellen said fiercely. "I always want to be young and beautiful to you, the light of your eyes, the only one in the whole world."

"You will be," Ted promised. "You will be!"

"Well, let's talk about something else," Ellen said, tiredly. "I want to forget for a while."

They turned away from the subject, and Ellen put it out of her mind. It wasn't hard to do when she was with Ted. She forgot everything else but him. They laughed and talked of other things. They went to the supermarket and Ellen picked up the things her mother wanted. It was fun to wheel the tiny cart down between the long aisles with Ted beside her. Someday they'd be doing this for themselves, and, despite the doubts that had been bothering her, it was still a warm, pleasant thought.

The moon was silvery and high when Ted took her home.

"I had another thought," he said. "Maybe your father just needs a little prodding. Why don't we throw a surprise anniversary party for them? I'll bet before it's all over, you'll have your eyes opened wide, Little Miss!"

"It might work," Ellen said, thoughtfully. "There's no other time quite so tender, is there?"

"We'll work out the plans tomorrow night, okay?"

"All right," Ellen replied happily. "Goodnight, Ted."

THEY worked feverishly and secretly on the party plans for the next couple of weeks, until all was in readiness. Ellen's parents thought that she and Ted were taking them out for an evening of celebration.

The day before the big event, Ellen went out to the barn at chore-time in search of her father. She could hear the splash of milk in a tin bucket.

"Well, hope you came to help," Dad grinned at her.

He tilted back the milking stool and looked up at her. The old cow switched her tail with monotonous regularity, and Luke, an ancient riding horse Dad refused to part with, stomped at the flies in his stall.

"Dad, you know I never was any good at milking," Ellen answered.

"Just like your mother," he replied. "Never did know if she was on the level, or just wiggling out of it!"

"Speaking of Mother," Ellen said quickly. "I thought I should remind you to go to town in the morning and buy her a present."

"Present? Oh, yes, I reckon I should. A woman deserves something after giving 25 good years to a man like me," Dad answered, chuckling a little.

"And Dad . . . make it something . . . well, nice," Ellen finished lamely.

"Nice! Didn't aim for it not to be!" Dad said.

Ellen turned away in despair. Dad didn't know what she meant at all. Somehow she couldn't bring herself to say any more.

The next morning Ellen was still hopeful. But at the breakfast table her parents talked of the usual things; the work to be done, the crops, the new fence Dad had hoped to string before winter set in, and a million other trivial things.

Not once did Ellen see a special glance pass between them, or hear a word that meant both were remembering what had happened twenty-five years ago. Yet Ellen was sure that Mother was wearing a new housedress in honor of the occasion, and her face seemed extra radiant and beautiful.

Ellen wanted to cry out, "Look at her, Dad! Really look at her. Say something special to her!"

IT wasn't until mid-morning, while she was dusting, that Ellen spied the bowl of violets in her mother's room. They looked dewy, and morn-

Anniversary Memories



A view of the former general office of The Country Guide when it was at Vaughan Street.



The advertising and circulation departments as they are today in the Ellice Avenue building.

ing-fresh. They were the large, deep blue kind that only grew down by the creek. Ellen touched them for a moment with her fingertips. Mother must have gotten up extra early to have gone down there and picked them.

Ellen bit her lip. It was so pathetic in a way. It was as though Mother was trying to compensate for Dad's indifference. Ellen was certain that if marriage was to lead to this sort of thing, she wanted none of it! It would be better to have none at all than to allow it to become trampled and dull.

Dad made a trip into town and Mother went along. It gave Ellen extra time to get the house in tip-top shape for the surprise party that night. When they returned both were carrying packages, trying to be nonchalant, but aware they had anniversary presents for each other.

"Ellen," Dad said. "Take this to your room. Would you wrap it for me, too?"

"Of course, Dad," Ellen said, her heart lifting.

She was eager to see what it was. When she removed the brown wrapping paper she let out a long breath. Oh, no! Of course it was nice. Expensive, too, and Mother would get good use out of it, but it was so practical! An electric frying pan! Why couldn't he have bought her something foolish and feminine, just this once?

Ellen did the fanciest job she could on the gift wrapping. At least Mother would have that much!

The day passed quickly and, suddenly, it was time for the evening chores. Dad came to the house looking grave and worried.

"It's Luke," Dad said. "He's acting peculiar. I'm afraid he's going to come down sick."

"I've noticed the last day or two that he's not been as friendly as usual," Mother replied.

"He was sure one fine horse in his day," Dad said. "The country lost something when they stopped using horses."

"Dad!" Ellen laughed. "That sounds so old-fashioned."

"One thing about farming with horses, a man had to stop at the end of the day or wear out his animals. Now, with tractors and machinery, a farmer rigs up some lights and plows half the night."

"Don't worry about Luke," Mother said reassuringly. "I'm sure he'll be all right."

Ellen forgot about Luke as she dressed for the evening. The surprise went off very well. Instead of just Ted arriving, it was a flock of neighbors and friends. Ellen knew from the startled looks on her parents' faces that they hadn't suspected a thing. The house rang with laughter and talk of old days. The table was loaded with presents, and they opened them together, Dad a little awkward and fumbling with the bright ribbons. Ted tucked his hand into Ellen's as they watched.

"They're pleased," Ted whispered.

Ellen nodded. She kept watching closely. But what she waited for never came, not even when they opened their presents from each other. They each exclaimed over them, but still

that certain something was lacking. After twenty-five years perhaps the spark just naturally died out, and was lost.

Ellen sighed, and Ted looked grim. The party wore on. When the last crumb of cake was devoured and only a spoonful of ice cream remained in the freezer the party finally came to an end.

THE minute the last visitor departed, Dad tossed aside suit coat and struck out for the barn. Ellen watched him go, his flashlight bobbing up and down in the darkness.

"Is something wrong?" Ted asked.

"He's worried about Luke," Ellen answered bitterly. "He's more interested in him than any silver anniversary!"

A hoarse shout from the barnyard sent them scurrying outside.

"Mother!" Dad yelled. "Luke's down!"

Mother went running and Ellen and Ted followed. Poor old Luke was stretched out in his stall, breathing hard. Dad was rolling up his shirt-sleeves, talking to the horse in a soft, reassuring voice.

"He's got a high fever," Dad said. "Ellen, try to locate the vet."

Ellen went back to the house and telephoned, but the vet was out on a call, couldn't be reached, and wasn't expected back until morning. Dad took the news with a curt nod of his head.

"Guess it's up to us, Mother," Dad said. "We'll sponge him off."

Ellen watched her parents begin with determination. They sponged down Luke, cooling his flesh with tepid water. Towel after towel was dipped in and wrung out. Ted and Ellen made countless trips to the well



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to fill the buckets. Side by side, Mother and Dad worked feverishly, words not needed. Two pairs of hands worked as though one mind controlled them.

Ellen had seen them doctoring half-drowned baby chicks, or runt pigs, or sick lambs. It was nothing new to see them like this, anxious but hopeful. Only tonight seemed different somehow.

After a time, Dad leaned back with a tired sigh.

"That's the most we can do for now," he said. "Time will tell."

Ted and Ellen sat down on a bale of hay to wait. Ellen grew sleepy and and leaned her head against Ted's shoulder. She dropped off to sleep, to waken later with a start.

"He's better," Ted said with a wide grin.

Ellen looked around her. Even she could tell that Luke had passed the crisis. He snorted a little and was struggling to his feet, looking around him with his usual independent air. Dad grinned and stroked the soft, velvet nose.

"You're all right, fella," Dad said. "You're too tough to die!"

"Well, I'm glad that's over," Mother said, heaving a long sigh.

THE-barn windows were reflecting the pink dawn in the sky, and a rooster crowed in a scratchy voice. Dad turned to Mother and smiled, gently, tenderly. Ellen gripped Ted's hand tightly.

"We pulled him through, didn't we, Mother?" Dad asked. "We sure did!"

Dad's big hand rested lightly for just the barest moment on Mother's

shoulder, but Ellen saw the look that passed between them. It was one of respect, love, admiration and trust. It reflected a kind of oneness, a deepness between them that only the years could have brought. Ellen blinked back the hot tears that pierced suddenly through her eyelashes.

"Let's go to the house," she whispered to Ted.

They slipped out into the growing dawn, and Ted put his arm around her shoulder.

"I—I was wrong, Ted," Ellen said. "Tonight I think I learned that marriage doesn't have to be all romance and fancy words, in order to be right and good. It's what Mother and Dad have, sharing, helping each other, that being like one instead of two . . ."

"Sure," Ted smiled. "I know. I've tried to explain it to you but you've never really understood before."

"I won't be afraid any longer of marriage. If we can have what they have, it will be more than enough."

"We'll have it," Ted promised softly.

They walked toward the house, silent for a moment. Then Ted swung her about with a happy grin.

"Say, woman, how about some breakfast? I'm starving!"

The food looked good as all of them sat down to eat a little later. Dad sighed, tired, but relieved. Mother smiled across the table at him.

"Maybe you should go and fetch me some more violets," she said lightly. "Since I was so much help!"

"You deserve them all right," Dad answered.

"Violets!" Ellen exclaimed. "Dad picking violets?"

"But, Ellen," Mother said, laughing, "don't you know that on our anniversary, your father always walks down to the creek early in the morning and picks me a cluster of violets? They were his first present to me, and I even carried violets for my wedding bouquet. They're . . . well, our special flower."

Ellen dropped her spoon with surprise.

"Shucks," Dad said, flushing a little, "you shouldn't tell tales out of school, Mother. Ellen will think I'm a sentimental old fool."

Ellen felt her heart leap with a quick surge of happiness. So she'd been wrong about them. So terribly wrong! She looked across the table at Ted for a long moment.

"You know," she said, thoughtfully, "I think I'd like to carry a cluster of violets for my wedding too!"

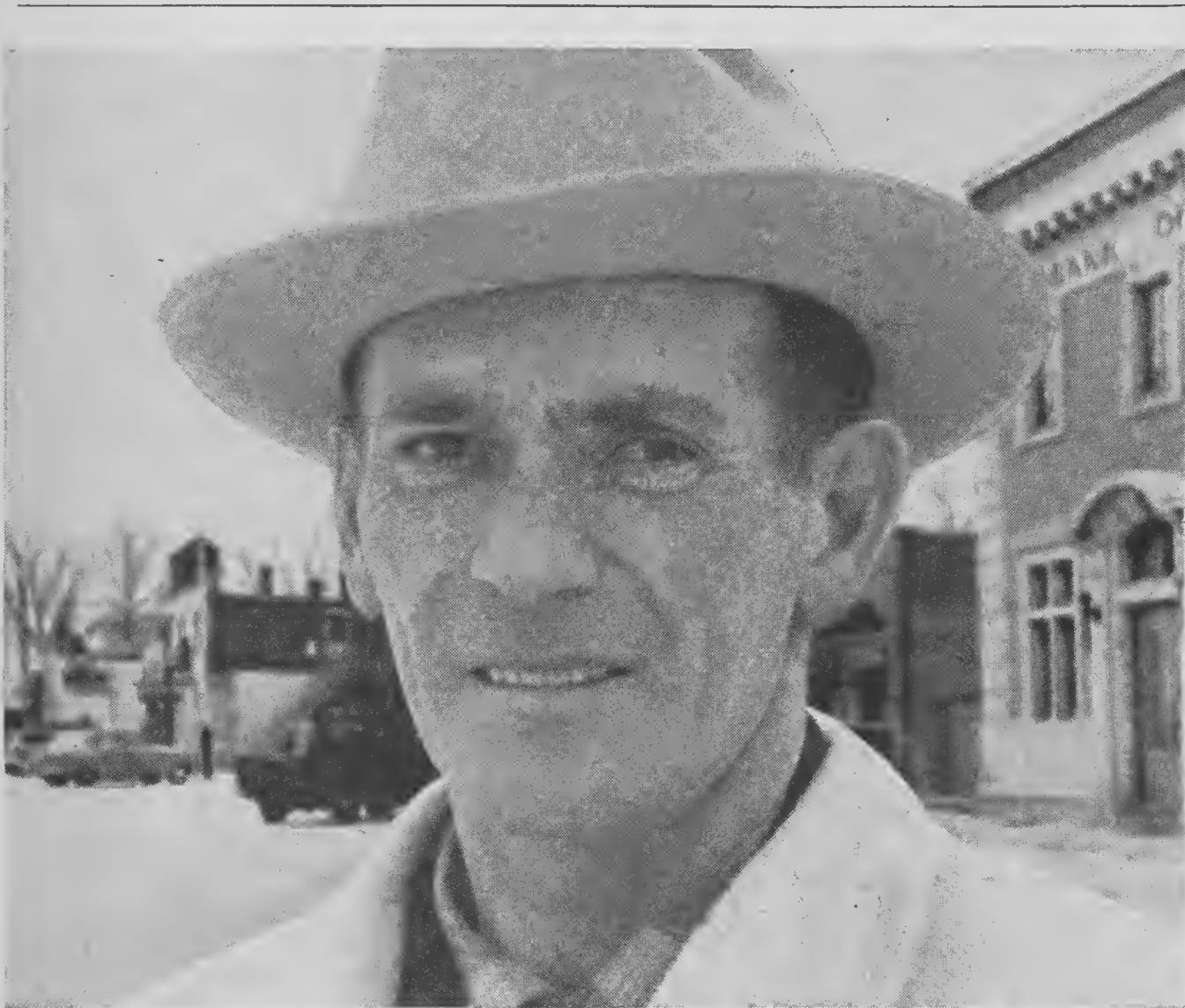
"They'll soon be out of season," Ted said, carefully. "Do you mean . . ."

Ellen nodded.

"I mean, let's make it soon. Very soon!"

"Well," Dad said, looking at them with a grin, "All in all this has been quite an anniversary!"

Everyone laughed, and Ted reached out to Ellen. She clung eagerly to his hard, brown hand and knew they'd be happy together, as happy as Mother and Dad. She'd make that her goal!



Farmer, father, financial wizard—he's all of these

He has a family, a farm and financial problems, all depending on his know-how. He *must know* a lot about a lot of things. He is the successful farmer.

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WHAT'S HAPPENING

Continued from page 9

rather the positive challenge of how to make effective use of abundance.

Mr. Benson predicted that agriculture in the United States and Canada will continue its unprecedented progress and come to full flower only under systems that promote the freedom and recognize the dignity of the individual. He felt the objectives of the two neighboring countries were similar and that it was essential to keep in touch with each other. He referred to the "Meeting of Ministers" held last fall and said they promoted a better understanding of one another's problems and objectives. As far as the United States was concerned it welcomed a repetition of such meetings at any time. ✓

POULTRY MEAT AND EGG CONSUMPTION UP

Figures recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place per capita consumption of poultry meat in Canada in 1957 at 33.2 lb., compared to 31.2 lb. in 1956. Per capita consumption of fowl and chicken meat increased to 25.5 lb. from 23.6, turkey meat to 7.3 from 7.0, while consumption of goose and duck meat at about 0.2 and 0.3 lb., respectively, was unchanged from a year earlier.

Per capita egg consumption for 1957 is placed at 25.4 dozen, over a dozen more than the estimated 24.3 dozen in 1956. ✓

IRRIGATION PROJECT

The Government of Saskatchewan has approved construction of a 250-acre irrigation project at the University of Saskatchewan. Cost of the project is estimated at about \$70,000 and will be borne almost entirely by the Department of Agriculture. In making the announcement Minister

of Agriculture Nollet stated that the objects of the project are four-fold:

1. To provide facilities at the University for instruction in irrigation engineering and practices.
2. To facilitate research toward resolving problems of irrigation development in the province.
3. To assist in raising productivity on irrigable land.
4. To provide a source of winter fodder for livestock at the University and locally.

Saskatchewan has about 175,000 acres of land under irrigation at present, and with the development of the South Saskatchewan River project, training in irrigation practices and irrigation research takes on new importance. ✓

FARM PRODUCTION DOWN

Canada's index of physical volume of agricultural production (1935-39=100) for 1957 stood at 130.5, down about 23 per cent from the all-time high estimate of 169.2 for 1956. The decline was largely due to the substantial reduction in output of grains in Western Canada. Small declines also occurred in the output of livestock and tobacco. Increased production was recorded for almost all the remaining items considered in the index. ✓

EGG MARKETING VOTE SET

Egg producers will vote in a plebiscite on a proposed marketing plan for their product during the 2-week period June 23 to July 5. In making the announcement, James Farquharson, chairman of the Saskatchewan Marketing Board, indicated that in nearly all cases, rural municipal offices will be the voting places, and municipal secretaries will act as deputy returning officers. At points where municipal offices are not available, another location will be selected and announced locally. ✓

1947 SASKATCHEWAN CROP SURVEY

For the first time a survey to find out the relationship of average yields of crops grown on summerfallow and stubble, as well as the distribution of acreage of such crops, has been conducted by DBS in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The results of the survey are summarized in the table below.

In releasing the data, DBS points out that the extent of the difference between yields on summerfallow and stubble will likely change from year to year depending on many factors,

particularly weather conditions. The 1957 crop season in Saskatchewan was far from ideal as droughty conditions were quite widespread throughout the province. More data, covering a variety of growing seasons, would be necessary to establish the effects on yields under different conditions. For instance, the spread in yields may be smaller in years of ample rainfall, and even larger than those in 1957 if growing conditions had been worse. It should also be kept in mind that numerous other farming practices in addition to summerfallowing affect crop yields. ✓

Acres Seeded and Yield Per Acre on Summerfallow and Stubble
Saskatchewan, 1957, Specified Crops

Crop	Seeded Acreage	Distribution	Average Yield Per Seeded Acre	Production
	thousand acres	per cent	bushels	million bushels
Wheat				
Summerfallow	10,250	77	17.9	183.0
Stubble	3,115	23	9.0	28.0
Total	13,365	100	15.8	211.0
Oats				
Summerfallow	850	26	35.3	30.0
Stubble	2,364	74	21.2	50.0
Total	3,214	100	24.9	80.0
Barley				
Summerfallow	1,700	45	27.6	47.0
Stubble	2,091	55	15.8	33.0
Total	3,791	100	21.1	80.0
Flaxseed				
Summerfallow	1,000	49	7.0	7.0
Stubble	1,025	51	3.4	3.5
Total	2,025	100	5.2	10.5
Rapeseed				
Summerfallow	400	75	15.8	6.3
Stubble	135	25	8.9	1.2
Total	535	100	14.0	7.5

SUPPLIES AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about April 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,881,200,000 bushels, a decline of 11 per cent from the year-earlier total of 2,111,600,000 bushels, DBS reports.

Supplies at April 1 were smaller than a year earlier in all four countries and were as follows: United States, 991,100,000 bushels (1,056,700,000 at April 1, 1957); Canada, 746,500,000 (815,400,000); Argentina, 97,600,000 (139,000,000); and Australia, 46,000,000 (100,500,000). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent from the four major exporting countries during the first 8 months (August-March) of the current Canadian crop year at 534,600,000 bushels, were 23 per cent below the 692,300,000 exported during the corresponding period of 1956-57.

Canada continued to be the only one of the four countries showing wheat exports at a higher level than last year. On a percentage basis, ship-

ments from the four countries during the August-March period of 1957-58 were shared as follows, with corresponding percentages for the same months of 1956-57 in brackets: United States, 46 (52); Canada 36, (25); Argentina, 9 (9); and Australia, 9 (14).

Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four countries in the August-March period were as follows: United States, 246,600,000 bushels (356,300,000 a year earlier); Canada, 193,600,000 (175,800,000); Argentina, 48,000,000 (62,600,000); and Australia, 46,400,000 (97,600,000). ✓

B.C. PEA GROWERS BACK RESEARCH PROGRAM

Dissatisfied with the yields they have been getting, pea growers of B.C.'s Lower Mainland have instigated a research program at the Agassiz Experimental Farm. This project involves an intensive plant nutrient survey to find the right fertilizer combination and application rate to give a maximum yield of peas on the various soils in the area. It is hoped to be able to double present yields (which run about one-and-a-half tons to the acre), and to also discover the best varieties for B.C. coast conditions. Data obtained so far indi-

Anniversary Memories



Dictaphones and clothes were more complicated in the early days at The Guide office.



The modern secretary works in more pleasant surroundings and uses a much neater machine.

cates that phosphorus is the chief nutrient factor limiting pea yields.

Research work is co-ordinated through a 12-man committee consisting of members of the Lower Mainland Pea Growers' Association, canning and packing companies, and the Agassiz Experimental Farm. Heading the project at the Farm is H. F. Fletcher, officer in charge of soil fertility. The work is partially financed by funds contributed by the growers—a sure sign that these farmers appreciate the value of research.

Pea growing in the Lower Mainland area is strictly a contract proposition, although producers can choose any one of about six processing firms to sign up with.

The company undertakes to vine and thresh all peas covered by the contract (a prearranged acreage) at a vining station set up in the area. Cost of this operation, which is charged to the grower, is about \$14 a ton, but this doesn't include the cost of hauling the crop to the viner. After threshing, all the vines from each crop belong to the grower. Some firms plan to grow their own peas in the future with the hope of lowering costs through larger productive units. ✓

VOTE ON HOG SCHEME

Ontario hog producers will be required to vote on whether they wish their compulsory hog marketing scheme to continue. The announcement was made by Agriculture Minister Goodfellow. The date of the balloting has been set for July 25. The original vote on the producer hog marketing plan took place in late 1945. Since that time there have been extensive modifications in the Farm Products Marketing Act and the hog marketing regulations. ✓

MORE STABILIZATION PRICES ANNOUNCED

During the early part of May the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon.

Douglas S. Harkness, announced the following additional stabilization prices under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to offer to purchase the following products at the prices indicated:

Effective May 1, 1958.

Canada First Grade dry skimmed milk—spray process, 15¢ per lb.; roller process 12¢ per lb.

Canada First Grade waxed cheddar cheese made in Quebec at 33½¢ per lb., basis delivery Montreal, and made in Ontario at 34¢ per lb., f.o.b. warehouse.

Effective May 5, 1958.

Grade A Large eggs at 44¢ per dozen packed in new wooden cases, delivered at Montreal. The following prices were also established at other main storage points throughout Canada: Quebec City and Toronto, 43¢; Vancouver 42¢. Approved storage points in the Maritimes and Western Ontario, 42¢; in Manitoba, 41¢; in Saskatchewan and Alberta, 40¢.

The stabilization price for No. 1 asparagus in Ontario was increased from 17¢ to 18¢ per lb. delivered at processing plants. The 17¢ support price remains in effect in British Columbia.

The stabilization prices for dry skimmed milk, cheddar cheese and eggs are approximately 107, 110 and 85 per cent of basic price (the 10-year average), respectively. ✓

FARM LEGISLATION CHANGES

The Speech from the Throne read at the opening of Canada's 24th Parliament on May 12, promised that certain amendments would be proposed in three pieces of Federal farm legislation. The throne speech stated:

"The Act to provide cash advances on farm stored grain has proven to be of advantage to a large number of farmers and to the economy as a whole. Certain amendments will be

proposed to that act in the light of experience in its application.

"Amendments will also be proposed to the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and the Canadian Farm Loan Act." ✓

INITIAL PRICES SET

Initial prices to be paid by the Canadian Wheat Board for wheat, oats, and barley delivered by prairie

farmers in the 1958-59 crop year have been set at the same level as those in effect during 1957-58. Prices are as follows: Wheat, basis 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver, \$1.40 per bu.; oats, basis No. 2 Canada Western Oats in store Fort William/Port Arthur, 60¢ per bu.; barley, basis No. 3 Canada Western Six-Row Barley in store Fort William/Port Arthur, 96¢ per bu. ✓

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

Continued from page 22

year, there has been a decrease in car loadings of nearly 39,000 from the same period in the 1956-57 crop year. In order for producer marketings in the current crop year to equal those of the previous year without increasing congestion, a total daily movement of 1,600 cars would be required between May 1 and July 31.

Mr. Gleave attributed the situation to tight congestion of grain handling facilities at the beginning of the current crop year. The S.F.U. president observed that the potential reduction in producer deliveries in 1957-58 could well mean that the overall quota position would end in a somewhat worse position than a year ago. In his opinion, this pointed up the need for construction of more adequate storage space, so that producers might be assured of delivering the equivalent of at least 8 bushels per specified acre in each crop year. ✓

N.S. FEDERATION

PRICE SPREAD SUBMISSION

The Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture, in its submission to the Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products, made the following points:

- Previous Royal Commissions made an excellent examination of the marketing machine. For reasons unknown to us, little remedial action was taken.

- In this inquiry, the Commission is more fitted to obtain the final necessary data and information regarding the nature and extent of spreads. Local data is apt to be incomplete.

- Available data suggests that the farm-retail spread has increased steadily since 1946. The prospects of a downturn in this trend are not encouraging.

- The relation between food prices and industrial wages is reasonably satisfactory.

- Marketing costs and farm production costs are mainly influenced by non-agricultural forces.

- The portion of the consumer dollar received by the farmer declined from 51 per cent in 1949 to 46 per cent in 1956.

- The inflexibility of the margin results in particular hardship on the farmer during periods of declining prices. This has been the case during the period 1951 to 1956.

- Partly through no fault of their own, and partly through general public opinion, great difficulty has been encountered in obtaining a degree of

inflexibility and stability in prices of farm products.

- Farmers require a counter-balancing force in order that stability of income be attained.

- Marketing boards, boards of public utilities and producer-owned marketing organizations could give the farmer assurance of a stable income.

The brief recommended:

1. More frequent publication of price spread data and more comprehensive market information.
2. An appraisal of the non-agricultural factors contributing to the farm-retail margin.
3. A review of marketing legislation in an effort to obtain for marketing boards a more dignified position in the world of business.
4. That in order to permit the more widespread use of producer marketing co-operatives, a study be made of banks for co-operatives in an effort to supply adequate capital. ✓

UNION BRIEF

TO FEDERAL CABINET

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council presented its annual brief to the Federal Government on May 28. The 12-page submission requested the Government to:

- Set up a system of deficiency payments for prairie grain growers.

- Carry out an aggressive marketing policy for grain.

- Utilize surplus grain production to assist underdeveloped countries.

- Retain the Crow's Nest Pass Rates.

- Operate the St. Lawrence Seaway on a toll-free basis.

- Establish an adequate system of crop insurance.

- Provide greater storage facilities for grain.

- Establish a more comprehensive farm credit scheme, and a soil and water conservation agency, both to be under the direction of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

- Accumulate adequate data on cost of production of farm products as a basis for implementing the provisions of the price support legislation.

- Retain and adequately finance the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The I.F.U.C. delegation included Vice-Presidents R. Usick and Mrs. Olive Aitken, Manitoba Farmers' Union; President Alf Gleave and Women's President Mrs. R. M. Lund, Saskatchewan Farmers' Union; Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, Women's President, Farmers' Union of Alberta; and President Gordon Hill, Ontario Farmers Union. ✓

Anniversary Memories



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OUR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Home and Family



[Miller Services photo]

Anniversary Thoughts

by GLENORA PEARCE

WHEN an anniversary is celebrated it is perfectly natural to reminisce and offer advice, just as Grandma and Grandpa are doing. They are recalling lessons learned, problems overcome, new techniques acquired,—progress in so many ways.

With better farming methods and new improved equipment and facilities available, rural life has certainly changed. "However," Grandpa warns, "these new advances don't guarantee a rose-tinted future." Progress can open the door to greater opportunities, but it will not automatically provide them. It is the application of the lessons learned during that progress, that is the true guarantee of a greater future.

Grandma smiles as she remembers her first home. She is thinking of the tremendous time- and labor-saving advantages of the modern kitchen. These physical aspects aren't the most important things to her, though. The new kitchen gives her a freer poised feeling, and enables her to think more of what goes on about her—that's what is important! In other words, Grandma feels she is an easier person to live with. She has decided that progress in kitchen equipment and in the method of housekeeping should mean progress for her as a person and should bring about a change in her thinking, as well as her actual activities. Homemaking to her is not just housekeeping, but includes human relation factors making a happy, efficient, unified home. v

Looking Forward

by DAVE BARRIE

A young farmer takes a look at the future and comes up with some interesting ideas

EVERYONE likes to look into the future. For the youth of today the future could not look brighter, provided the challenge to be prepared is accepted. When tomorrow comes it is useless to say "I wish I had taken advantage of yesterday's opportunities."

The way to prepare for tomorrow is to live a full life today. Youth has always been involved in public service, but as problems become more acute, and more time is available, voluntary organizations should take a more prominent place in our personal timetable. The role of group activity is increasing in importance, because it is within these groups that people do things for themselves. Ideas grow, projects are undertaken, leadership is developed, and the more you put into an organization, the better you will be prepared for the future.

In the first half of the 20th century, tremendous developments have taken place in agriculture and rural living. The two world wars and a depression are probably the most notable historical events. In agriculture, continuing events have produced gradual changes. The major changes are the tractor replacing the horse; machines replacing hired men; electricity becoming the farmer's silent partner; and transportation and communication development bringing new areas closer to established markets; urban growth annexing our best farm land; and a growth of the rural organizations in both size and number.

It seems that we are progressing like teams in a contest, warming up in the first half of the century to give our utmost in the last half of the century. As we forge ahead we are apt to forget some of the rules of the game, leaving behind traditional means and methods that might be of value.

The community of 1900 was much different from that of today. We are experiencing an enlargement of our communities as transportation and communication extend rapidly. There has been a breakdown of the community as urban centers expand and people desire to live in the country. Communities have become more rural than agricultural, and the inhabitants have lost some of that

close-knit feeling, because industry and housing invade their privacy.

If we progress in this manner throughout the last half of the century, will we completely lose the basic principles of the pioneer community which we cherish?

It might be suggested that mechanization be better balanced, with more farms mechanized and not so many farms over-mechanized. Labor is an ever-increasing farm problem, and in the future more time should be spent working, not with the top 7" of the soil, but with the top 7" of the men who work it.

The lure of high pay and city life, and the apparent instability of agriculture are taking away young people from the farm. Education could fit these young people to be good farmers, reliable citizens and community leaders. Scientists are developing new machines for us, the news is filled with glimpses of the future, and we are continually learning new superlatives to describe our easy-living future, but we seldom stop to think where we are going.

Our community spirit will never vanish, but will undergo hardships as urban expansion increases. Canada could not help but feel the effect of a breakdown of our communities. Any who supervise farm organizations or speak on behalf of farmers are better representatives if they have a good community background.

PROBLEMS the world over are similar. After attending the World Rural Youth Conference in Lebanon, and discussing problems of other countries, I can write about the enthusiasm and devotion to agriculture shown by the 85 delegates representing 52 countries. Although most of these young people represented underdeveloped countries, their problems were the same as we are experiencing in Canada.

Young people should have a loyal interest in the home community because we need a sense of belonging. If the community does not provide this feeling, there will be a gap in our lives. I would



Dave Barrie has an active record in 4-H Clubs and Junior Farmers in Ontario. He has also participated in international youth exchange visits.

certainly regret the day I had to leave my community. The school fair, community picnics, threshings, 4-H clubs and Junior Farmers, are only a few of the memories to enrich my life's experiences. I feel sorry for anyone who has missed such an opportunity.

To preserve our present communities we must take an active interest in them. They are worthy organizations which need our support and encouragement. There is no finer motto than that of the Junior Farmers Association of Ontario, "Self-Help and Community Betterment." We feel that the two parts are complementary. For a better community we can't work from the top down, but the start must be made with the individual. Junior Farmers through their programs help themselves, consequently a better community is built.

The Young Farmers in England have a similar motto, "Better Farmers, Better Citizens, Better Countrymen." As we consider the development of the individual necessary to the advancement of the community, so is the development of our country dependent on the community betterment, and the world on individual country advancement.

Canada is a land of hope to people from countries all over the world. My experiences in talking to young farmers in Scotland, England, and Northern Ireland, as well as all the countries represented at the conference, have driven that point home to me. In Holland, Europe's most densely populated country, farm land is scarce, and when they talk of immigration they talk of Canada. Some French farmers told me (through an interpreter) of the many bulletins, papers and information from Canada which they were using. A young farmer from British Guiana knew Canada for her development of the bauxite industry in his country.

We might well ask if our young people have the same interest in other countries?

It may not be the most interesting news to read of war in Algeria, revolts in Cuba, the Arab problem and the missile race between East and West, or the unification of Germany. This news fills our papers and is not so dull as some people think. If we take time to read these articles in full, there is awaiting us an education not available in any school of learning. This is a daily training in an interest in world affairs which is necessary and should be part of our routine.

To talk intelligently and represent the youth of a country one "must know the world." It is getting smaller all the time. Our young people cannot say they will never travel. The Junior Farmers Association of Ontario carries on exchange visits with the British Isles, U.S.A. and several other provinces. About 25 delegates leave Ontario yearly as ambassadors for the farm youth of the province. This youth exchange program is spreading across Canada.



Dave Barrie and delegates from Pakistan, India, Denmark, U.S.A. at a youth conference.

Although there are many attractions for young farmers to leave agriculture, we cannot blame their leaving entirely on others. We have been lax in fighting for our rights and our share of prosperity. The struggle is common to all countries so we should realize a mutual goal. We need an international interest and an education in community and country affairs.

THERE is no better teacher than experience, but it can be a hard one, too. The future of farming depends on the experienced farmer who does a good job of farming and who makes a contribution to agriculture and to his community.

As markets come closer to fringe areas and industrial expansion continues, new areas of agriculture are opening. These factors will gradually provide more farm openings and a need for more trained farmers. It means a future in farming for good farmers. In my experience with rural youth, I have found them prepared to accept any challenge, and there is no greater challenge than to do something better than the other fellow.

It is not enough, today, to farm without a further education in agriculture. Home training does not educate or equip them suitably to make the best use of the farming aids available. There are good courses available but not enough of them. I feel certain that a good education is the most important factor in the life of rural youth today.

Often the young farmer realizes he should have a better education, but is hampered by not being able to afford it or not having the time to get away. But there is also the availability of a course for him. Because we generally choose our vocation when we enter high school, that would seem to be the logical place to provide a course in agriculture.

I was interested in the intense agricultural schooling provided in Holland and compared it with Ontario. Holland has about four times the number of agricultural workers, but almost 24 times the number of agricultural students. All the young farmers I met had received high school courses and then many of them advanced to colleges for a diploma or degree course. There is an adviser for every 300 farmers in Holland, compared to one for every 2,000 in Ontario. Farming is becoming more scientific and a poor education is a definite hindrance for any farmer.

Farming is a full life consisting of hard work, play and participation in organizations. The organizations enable us to act as a united group and exchange ideas; the play keeps our vocation interesting; and the result of the hard work is a worthwhile life. Any field of agriculture a young person may choose presents a definite challenge. It is not only to make a good living and enjoy life but to improve the farmer's lot by striving to do better. Everyone knows that youth needs opportunities, and they must be prepared to accept them. If the young people realize that there is a place for good farmers and strive to be such, then our future is secure. The older farmers must also play their part by sharing some of the responsibility with youth. If these two forces are working as partners, our future is not to be feared.



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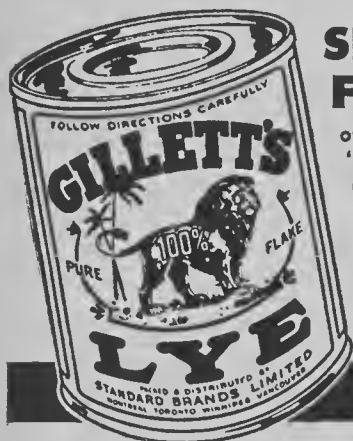
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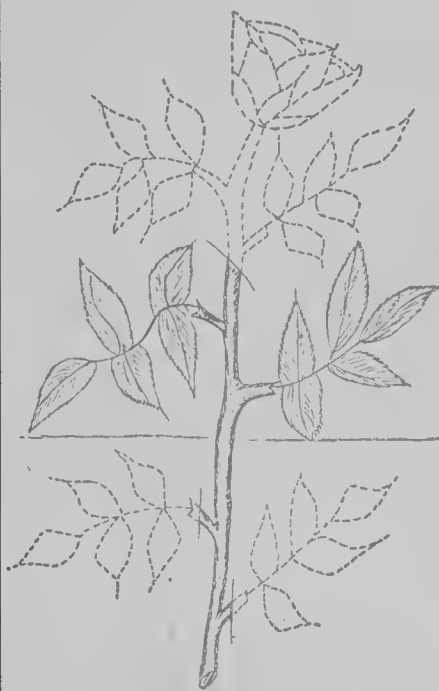
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An Inexpensive Rose Garden

by DORIS WILSON WEINSHEIMER



The rose cutting, two nodes in ground. Two sets of leaves sustain life process.

HOW many of you, like myself, have leafed through a catalog of roses, and become opiated by the dazzling colors on the glossy pages? "I'd like this one, and this one, and this one—" The list grows, as "Fashion," "Golden Scepter," "Zulu Queen," and "Enchantment" appear.

Don't feel badly if your budget is like mine and says "no, no" to the purchase of more than one or two name rose bushes. Acquire them via the convenient and inexpensive method of planting "cuttings." This little idea caught on in our neighborhood, and spread until the district has acquired a reputation for being rose country.

Cuttings are parts of the parent plant which are either cut or broken, and placed in water, soil, peat moss or sand until they form roots. The cutting, or "wood" as it is sometimes called, should only be taken from a very healthy plant at a point where it breaks with a snap when bent. If it bends without breaking, it is much too old and too tough; if it crushes between the fingers, then it is too young to use.

Choose a rose which has recently finished blooming. On a branch, count down six sets of leaves (three sets on each side of the stem). Cut it from the parent plant, straight across, just below the sixth set.

Cut off the two bottom sets of leaves, leaving the two nodes. (Nodes are the joints on the stem from which the leaves grow.) On an angle, clip directly below the two top sets of leaves. Now you have remaining two sets of leaves and, below them, two nodes. (While the roots are forming, these remaining leaves carry on the life processes of the tiny plant.)

Find a place in the garden where the young plants will receive some sunshine. Loosen the ground, then pat it firmly with the palm of the hand. If you have peat moss, sprinkle a little on top of the chosen area. Take an ice pick, and make as many holes in the ground as you have cuttings. Slip each cutting into a hole up to, but not covering, the remaining leaves. Pat the earth firmly but gently around the cutting. Cover each new plant with a jar (quart size preferably) pushed firmly into the ground so there will be no danger of pets or children accidentally tipping it over. Sprinkle area with a light spray of water. Your rose garden is on its way to becoming a "thing of beauty, a joy forever."

CUTTINGS can be made any time from June until the first heavy frost of autumn. If they are made during July or August, and the location that you choose receives afternoon sun, it is wise to cover the jars with small white paper bags. The jars form individual greenhouses for each cutting, and it is not necessary to remove them to water the tiny plants as sufficient condensation forms on the inside of the glass.

If your cutting is taking root, in three or four weeks tiny new leaves will appear, and soon the original leaves will turn brown and drop off. Place a popsicle stick or lath strip next to each cutting jar with the name written on in India ink, so that each cutting is properly labeled.

Don't disturb the glass-covered cutting until the following spring, after all danger of frost is past. Now you and your neighbors can exchange rose plants, but be careful to leave a fair-sized clod of earth about the roots when transplanting the tiny rose bush, for the roots are still of hairlike quality.



Zulu Queen, probably darkest of all red roses, almost black in its recesses.

Propagating roses by cuttings is an interesting and rewarding hobby, as is evidenced by the lovely rose gardens in our community. V

The Perils of Suntanning

IT is wise, first of all, to thwart sunburn by gradually increasing exposure time and applying protective oils. In tanning, the skin is attempting to shelter itself against harmful ultraviolet rays. Medical persons say that for the average adult, 20 minutes of suntanning on the first day is the maximum limit of safety. This period should be less for children, because they can stand only about half the ultraviolet light that an adult can take. Until the skin is tanned, protective preparations, oils, unguents or salves containing calamine, titanium oxide or zinc oxide, should be rubbed on. Consumer's Union, a non-profit organization that tests products and publishes findings in the magazine "Consumer Reports," gave an *Acceptable* rating to suntan lotions and creams put out by Dorothy Gray, Noxema, Tussy, Gaby, Westan, and Coty. It was found that these gave protection from sunburn to most of the users on whom they were tested. Dermatologists warn, however, that if too much lotion or cream is used at one time it may interfere with sweating and bring on heat stroke.

Sunburn is usually classified as first- or second-degree burn, and as such should be treated carefully. The redness of a mild burn comes from the enlarging of tiny blood vessels in the skin. The severe sunburn, a painful, extensive skin eruption of blisters, may be accompanied by fever, chills, pain and swelling, and perhaps shock.

MEDICAL opinion on the treatment of sunburn suggests that, if the burn is mild, pain can be relieved by a wide variety of soothing, analgesic unguents and oils, such as a combination of calamine containing a small percentage of benadryl. The patient who does not have to remain in bed should lightly daub irritated skin areas with cotton soaked with an alleviating lotion. Skin areas that are raw, open and running, should not have agents containing benadryl applied because of its ill effects when freely absorbed through denuded areas. Any patient confined to bed with extensive blistering should have medical care. Unless he has blood vessel or heart disease, the intake of salt and fluids should be increased. If the patient accidentally ruptures a blister, it should be trimmed with scissors under hygienic conditions to prevent contamination.

Obviously, it is very important to study the fine print on bottles or tubes containing suntanning creams and sunburn salves before buying.

IT is not only the bright, cloudless day that induces sunburn. Ultraviolet rays are not much deterred by light fog or clouds. Humidity is another factor to consider when sunning. For instance, the moisture in sea air increases people's susceptibility to burn by softening the skin's external, protective layers. The sun's rays are most cruel between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., so long exposure to the sun in this period should be avoided. Anyone working in the direct sun in these hours should wear a protective hat, and properly ground sun glasses. V



[Jackson & Perkins photos]

Enchantment, a lovely hybrid tea rose with long-lasting peach-color blooms.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Rose cuttings will not grow unless climate and soil conditions are favorable. Consult your horticultural society for the best varieties for your locality.

Beautiful Tea Roses

by HILDA CROOK

HOW exciting it was to see that my rose bushes had wintered so well. Many of us remember the roses of milder climates, but we think we can't have them here. However, some of the rose bushes I have, have been "pitted" for three winters and they still come out healthy and strong each spring.

This process of pitting may seem like a lot of work, but from my experience it's well worth the effort involved. Pitting is done in the fall, when the bushes are well ripened. You will need to dig a hole that slopes to 2½ feet at the deepest end. The rose bushes are dug up and all the branches are trimmed to about 6 inches. They are then gathered together in a bunch, with the roots at one end. Lay these in the hole with the roots at the deepest end. Cover the roots with earth, packing it firmly around them. Then fill the hole with straw, hay or any loose material. Now cover with some tar paper or a board and pile some earth on top.

These are left pitted until late April or May. Of course you will be interested to see how they have wintered, but don't uncover them too early, because of the danger of late frosts and drying winds.

When planting time comes, all you have to do is to cut out the dead wood, and since tea roses flower on the new wood, all branches can be trimmed to about 4 inches. It is well to remember that roses need plenty of moisture, good rich soil and well rotted manure.

I have collected quite a few roses by wintering them, so I hope to have a real show this summer. Perhaps this idea will help you to enjoy more roses next year. V

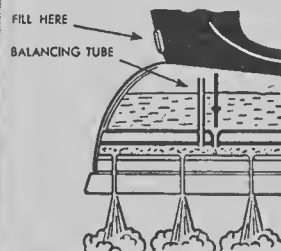
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When ironing with a conventional steam iron, the fabric and ironing board pad cause back-pressure inside the iron. This slows down the flow of water. With less water coming down . . . the flow of steam is reduced. But in this new G-E *Even-Flow* Iron, there's a special balancing tube. Instead of slowing down the flow of water, the steam now goes up this tube and presses down on the top of the water exactly the amount it presses up on the water and so keeps the water and steam flowing freely.

Here is a completely new steam ironing system. It's called "Even-Flow", an exclusive General Electric invention that gives you all the steam you want, all the time, on all fabrics. Even on heavy fabrics steam can't back up or slow down. You get twice as much steam, by actual test, than any other steam iron. With the new G-E *Even-Flow* Steam Iron you always have a steady, even flow of steam for the fastest, easiest, best-looking ironing and pressing you've ever done. It's a dry iron too! Just snap down the control button and you have a fully automatic dry iron complete with fabric dial control. Weighs just 3 pounds.



THE DIAL'S UP FRONT — right at your fingertips. Snap down the control button for dry ironing and select the controlled ironing heat you want from the fabric dial.



IRON RIGHT HANDED OR LEFT HANDED — new exclusive cord lift keeps cord out of your way and off the fabric at all times. Iron either right handed or left handed with equal ease.

SEE THIS G-E FEATHERWEIGHT DRY IRON TOO. Irons fast! — because it's extra lightweight (less than 3 lbs.) and has an extra large soleplate. Features: automatic heat control dial at your fingertips—cool, comfortable handle — twin thumb rests — indicator light.



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[Luoma photo]

Picnics and Barbecues

... for wonderful family fun

by JULIA MANN

OUTDOOR activities and bright June days just go together. Isn't it true that included in your memories of home are many happy times spent at family picnics and barbecues or on some camping expedition? Yes, to most of us, thoughts of these things bring forth visions of warm wonderful days, with lots of sunshine, fresh air and an opportunity to just be ourselves.

Of course there are other aspects that may not seem fun at the time. Nonetheless, not even they are forgotten in our reminiscing. The ants, the sand, the freckles and sunburn all mixed together in a day that is fun for young and old.

Cooking and eating out of doors is fast becoming one of Canada's most popular pastimes. With all the summer stretched out before us, here are some ideas for outdoor barbecues.

Probably one of the easiest foods to prepare are kabobs or a meal on a stick. Long metal or hardwood sticks are used. A combination of meat and vegetables that will cook in the same length of time are placed alternately on a skewer. For an extra taste touch, soak kabobs in a barbecue sauce or brush with the sauce during cooking. To serve, push the cooked foods from the skewers onto toasted buns or chunks of split French or Vienna bread.

A GREAT variety of foods can be prepared over the campfire, making use of the heavy-duty aluminum foil. This is a food wrap that you can also bake and cook in.

In preparing food for cooking, it should be remembered that meat cooks more readily in foil than vegetables. Therefore, when both meat and vegetables such as potatoes, carrots and turnips are to be wrapped in the same package, it is important that the vegetables be cut in small slices about 3" long and no larger than 1/4" square. Otherwise the vegetables will not be fully cooked when the meat is done.

All cooking is done in double foil envelopes. The wrapping of the food before cooking is of utmost importance, and the directions should be

followed closely for best results. Cut a sheet of foil large enough to fold in half over the food to be wrapped, and to allow for a 3-fold crimp at all 3 open edges. Now lay the sheet out with the shiny side up, and spread the surface lightly with butter or shortening. Arrange the materials to be cooked in the vertical center of one half of the sheet, and with the edge on the horizontal center line. Before starting the wrap, always shake a small amount of water over all the ingredients.

Now fold the other half of the sheet over the ingredients, and make 3 tight folds of about 1/2" at each of the 3 open edges. This makes a watertight envelope.

Another sheet of foil the same size as the first is cut. The wrapped package is placed on this sheet with the folded edge at the horizontal center line. The folding crimp operation is repeated. This makes a double layer of foil around the food, and it is ready for cooking.

Try alternating cubed beefsteak, mushrooms and cooked onions or wiener pieces, pineapple chunks and sliced bacon or cubed ham, quartered tomatoes and cooked onions for kabobs to cook over a glowing outdoor fire.

[Foto Features photo]

Cooking is done on a bed of hot coals. A flaming fire is never satisfactory for wrapped foods. The package is placed right on the coals, and the time is checked. If the package has been wrapped properly, it should soon swell up like a balloon, and a hissing sound will probably be heard. This indicates that the package was well sealed, and that the food is being pressure cooked. At approximately half time, the package should be turned over by grasping it at a fold. Care must be taken that no hole is made in the wrap when turning.

Cooking times will vary a bit with wind strength, altitude and the type of fire fuel. If in doubt, it is better to overcook than undercook.

When the food is cooked, the package can be opened by tearing along the crimped edges in zipper fashion. Contents can be eaten directly from the wrap, thus making dishes or plates unnecessary.

When the meal is completed, it takes just a few minutes to clean up the picnic spot. Open the used foil and place on the coals to burn off any remaining food or grease. Then remove from the coals, cool and roll foil into a tight ball. The ball is then buried with other non-burnable refuse and your kitchen duty is quickly completed.

Now for a few wrapped recipes for you to enjoy.

Hamburger a la Foil. Form 1/4 lb. of chopped meat into a pattie about 3/4" thick. Spread well with prepared mustard. Place some potato and carrot slices on top and along the sides of the meat. Slice some onion on top if desired. Season with salt and pepper, sprinkle with water and wrap. Then cook 7 minutes on each side.

Chicken 'n Pigs. Place two half slices of bacon on a sheet of foil and lay a chicken leg (drumstick only), thigh, breast, or wing on top of each. Place sliced potatoes on the chicken and green string beans around the sides. Place another half slice of bacon on top of each chicken portion. Season with salt and pepper, sprinkle with water and wrap. Cook for 15 minutes on one side, and turn over for 10 minutes.

Pigs in a Blanket. Mix prepared biscuit flour as per directions on the box, and roll out about 1/4" thick. Cut dough in pieces large enough to surround a wiener, but let it protrude about 1/2" at each end. Cook for 15 minutes. The package must be rolled over quite often to prevent the contents from scorching.

Biscuits. Mix prepared biscuit flour as per directions. Try mixing some mint jelly into the batter. Pat dough into 1/2" thick biscuits. Wrap each biscuit loosely in a separate package, leaving room for the dough to rise. Bake for about 5 minutes on each side.

Baked Apple. Cut a "lid" off the top and bottom of the apple. Remove the core and stuff with raisins and a teaspoon of brown sugar. Replace the "lids" and place the apple in the center of a sheet of aluminum wrap. Sprinkle with water. Bring the corners up over the apple and twist them together. Wrap with another sheet in the same manner. Bake 15 minutes on each side. (Recipes courtesy Reynolds Wrap.)



The Countrywoman

*There's more
to W.I. than
teas and
conventions*



Kalamalka W.I. pack layettes for refugees. Left to right: Mrs. P. A. Aldred, Mrs. F. Towgood, Mrs. H. Byatt, Mrs. V. Ellison, Mrs. G. Potlucary.

JUNE is convention month for Women's Institutes across Canada. Activities of the past year will be reviewed and plans will be made for the coming year.

In Manitoba, Women's Institute groups undertake projects suggested by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. One such project completed this spring by the ladies of Brunkild, Man., was a course in tailoring. We traveled out to attend their achievement night, and as we entered the Brunkild Community Hall there was an air of excitement. Some 250 people had come to see the fashion review which would illustrate the tailoring techniques they had learned while working together.

In the opening remarks we were told that one definition of achievement was "to accomplish by effort." Although the participants of the course claimed this to be true, the trim fit and smart styles of the finished products seemed to deny it. Modeled in the fashion show were 39 garments which included coats, suits, jackets, and two-piece dresses.

Four tailoring groups had been organized by the Brunkild Women's Institute. Each group had two leaders, who had attended the series of six classes given by Mrs. E. Ames of the Department of Agriculture. These leaders, in turn, had taught the techniques to their groups. In this way, an extension practice of helping others to help themselves was carried out.

While some of the W.I.'s in Manitoba were learning to sew for themselves and their families, an Institute

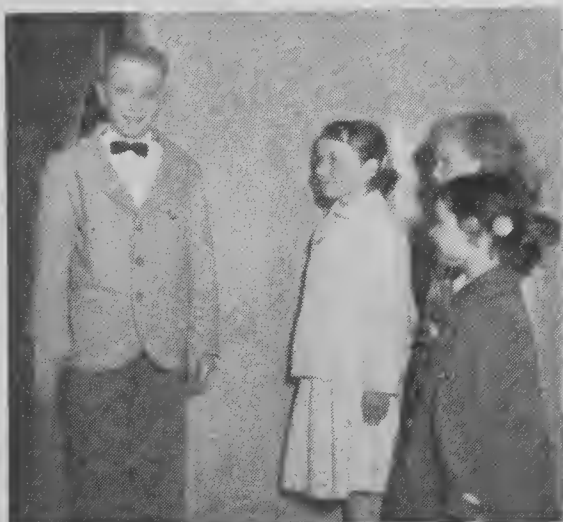
in Oyama, B.C., was busily sewing layettes for Arab refugees. It was back in 1946 that the Kalamalka Women's Institute of Oyama first became interested in the appeal of the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada. The adoption of two European children for foster home care was their first project. Since then their contributions to U.S.C. have included quilts, school uniforms, pullovers and money.

The Unitarian Service Committee was founded in 1945 to help the helpless regardless of creed, nationality, color or caste. Many W.I.'s assist with the work of this committee.

These are but two examples of the fine work which is being undertaken by W.I. groups from coast to coast. Their projects are designed not only to help their own members, but to do what they can for other people in the world who are in less fortunate circumstances.—G.P. V



Mrs. F. Giesbrecht models her stylish suit at the Brunkild achievement night.



These youngsters at Brunkild proudly display their new outfits tailored by their mothers.

[Guide photos

Added Attraction Crunchy BREAD STICKS



Ever long for those long, thin and crispy bread sticks you find in good restaurants? If you bake at home, they're easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Try them soon . . . they make a wonderful addition to any meal!

NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION
ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING
KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS

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CRUNCHY BREAD STICKS

1. Measure into a cup
¾ cup boiling water
Stir in
1 tablespoon granulated sugar
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
Cool to lukewarm
2. Meantime, measure into large bowl
½ cup lukewarm water
Stir in
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
Sprinkle with contents of
1 envelope Fleischmann's
Active Dry Yeast
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
Stir in lukewarm shortening mixture.
Stir in
2 cups once-sifted all-purpose
flour
Work in on additional
1¼ cups (about) once-sifted
all-purpose flour
3. Turn out on floured board and knead

until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.

4. Punch down dough, fold over, then cover and let rise until doubled in bulk—about 30 minutes. Punch down dough and knead until smooth. Holve dough; divide each half into 16 pieces. Form each piece, using hands, into a pencil-slim roll about 15 inches long. Place rolls, about 1 inch apart, in parallel rows on ungreased cookie sheets, sprinkled lightly with cornmeal. Let rise, uncovered, until about half-doubled in bulk—about 15 minutes. Brush with cold water and let rise until double the original size—about 20 minutes. Meantime, place a brood shallow pan half-filled with hot water in oven; heat oven to 425° (hot). Remove pan and bake bread sticks in steam-filled oven 10 minutes. Quickly brush with cold water and continue to bake 10 minutes longer. Cool on coke racks. Yield—32 bread sticks.

Play Togs



8558

B



No. 8558 — One-piece "jump suit" or play suit . . . each with drop-seat. Skirt can be street-length or a pleated shorty. Suggested fabrics: cotton, synthetics, corduroy. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14. Price 35 cents.

No. 8562 — The Portrait Sheath, slender and rounded, with beautiful details. Even sizes 12 to 20. Price 65 cents.

These Butterick patterns may be obtained from your local dealer or from Department F, The Butterick Company, Inc., 528 Evans Avenue, Toronto 14, Ont. V

No. 7998 — A casual shirt, with plenty of room for easy movement. Order Small (neck 14-14½, chest 34-36), Medium (neck 15-15½, chest 38-40), or Large (neck 16-16½, chest 42-44). Price 45 cents.

No. 8552 — Plaid playmates. Both sunsuit and crawler have gripper-snaps for "quick changes." Suggested fabrics: chambray, denim. Sizes ½ to 3 years. Price 35 cents.

No. 8553 — "His" and "her" sunsuits, serviceable in crisp cotton. Hers has a jacket . . . his, a matching hat. Sizes ½ to 3 years. Price 35 cents.



7998

A

B

C



8552

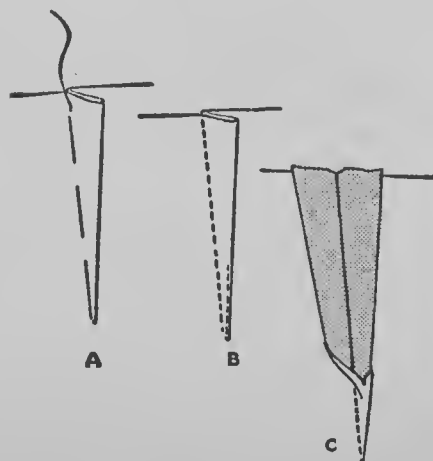
8553

To Sew Darts



8562

DARTS, fitting or decorative, deserve careful attention. Fitting darts hold or direct fullness to the proper part of the figure as shown by those on the bodice of style 8562. Fitting darts are pressed with the folds toward the center front and center back. Decorative darts hold or direct fullness where it will enhance the design, as those in the 8562 skirt, and may be stitched on the outside or the inside.



A

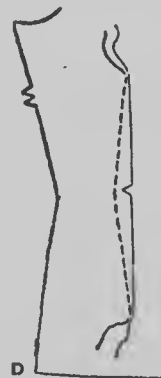
B

C

A. Mark printed dart lines. Fold the fabric, and bring lines together. Pin or baste. The point of the dart should be exactly at the end of the line.

B. Start stitching from the broadest end. A dart should taper to absolutely nothing at the point. Take the last four stitches in the point on one thread of fabric, then lift the pressure foot of the machine and turn the fabric on the needle. Stitch along the dart fold.

C. Darts more than one-half inch wide in heavy fabrics should be slashed through the fold to within one-half inch of the end, and pressed open.



D

D. The double-pointed dart which tapers to nothing at each end is used to fit garments at the waistline. After pressing, clip the dart at the waistline to prevent pulling. V

Darts with Gathers

A. Make a row of machine stitching through small dots to strengthen the corner.

B. Slash between small dots to within three-eighths inch of the corner. Make two rows of gathering stitches one-quarter inch apart along the lower edge.

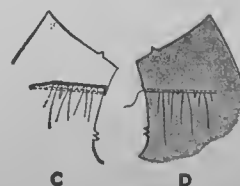


A

B

C. Pull up the gathered edge of the dart to fit the straight edge. Stitch. Press the seam toward the shoulder line.

D. Finish the dart seam. Add a row of outside machine stitching, if desired. V



C

D

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102 Famous Model "99" Portables!
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102 SINGER "Roll-a-Magic" Canister Vacuum Cleaners!
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700 awarded every 2 weeks and

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QUESTION: No sewing machine is a bargain if you can't get service and parts when you need them.

TRUE ☐

FALSE ☐

QUESTION: SINGER Automatic Zig-zag machines have practical as well as decorative application.

TRUE ☐

FALSE ☐

And then complete a statement in 25 words or less telling why you prefer a SINGER Sewing Machine.

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Watch Those Minutes

by MRS. D. M. CHEESBROUGH

I HAD, of course, seen minute minders before and had mentally classed them as useful, but not essential articles. That was before I was given one as a Christmas present. When I first opened the parcel, I was pleased, for after all, as the donor remarked, there would be no more leaping up suddenly in the middle of a conversation and saying, "Oh, I've forgotten my pie," as a wild dash was made for the oven. My second thoughts were not so good, however, and were voiced by my husband who said, "No, now she will merely leap up and say, 'Bother, I've forgotten to set the minute minder.'"

However, we soon found that baking was the least of time gadget's responsibilities. And the first thing was Father's nap. Like many other men of his age, Father likes forty winks now and again. But I am afraid that I omit to wake him in the 10 or 15 minutes that he likes. The tendency is to forget him for the next hour or so, which he finds very annoying. Now, he just sets "that thing" and the children all rush to wake him at the appropriate time.

There was a time, as with many families I am sure, when we would remember the news on the radio either 10 minutes before it was due, or 10 minutes after it was over. But not now! We just set the minute minder and, presto, we get the news every time.

The third and perhaps the best use we have found for my gift is teaching (or trying to teach) the children to save their minutes. They have daily chores to do, such as table-setting, woodbox-filling, and so forth. The time they always wasted over these simple tasks was incredible. I reiterated in vain that it was their playtime that they waste, but it never seemed to register. Now, I save my breath by setting "Minnie," and chores become a race with time which is infinitely more fun for the kids, and a distinct saving on my nerves and temper.

Time is saved in other ways too. In the mornings, when the children are ready and the school bus is not yet due, instead of clockwatching, I can go on with my bed-making, secure in the knowledge that "Minnie" will tell the kids when to head for the gate. The same applies to myself when I'm waiting out the last few minutes of a cooking time, or waiting to put some dish on to cook at a certain time. Hence, I can apply myself to other jobs and not worry about going over my time.

IN the cooking line, I can now boil an egg. Of course, theoretically, I could boil them before, but I used to put them into boiling water, look at the clock, promptly forget what I read, and after a little while I'd lift an egg to see what it looked like. If it looked done, I'd put it on the baby's plate and open it up to see if I'd guessed right. After all, a baby can eat an undercooked egg. With this method, by the time I got around to Father, his was cooked enough. The trouble with the method is that babies grow up and demand their eggs cooked just right.

When the children beg for just five more minutes before bed, they get just that and no more. Even the baby recognizes defeat by "Minnie's" bell. I'm afraid that the kids will get wised up soon, and when Mother says "Just a minute, I'm busy," I'll find myself timed.

There is one thing that I am waiting for. I want a salesman to come around and ask for 10 minutes of my time. I shall invite him in, give him a chair, get "Minnie" from her shelf, set her for 10 minutes, put her in front of him, and then sit back and relax. If he can talk when his time is ticking away in front of him like that, I shall be surprised. In any case, I shall be so busy watching to see how he makes out, I will probably hear nothing of his spiel and will show him out, still not knowing what I might have bought.



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To a child, the antics of a circus clown and trained animals are endearingly funny. Having "big-top" characters appear on his plain bedroom drapes would be a real delight. Pat-

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An attractive, head-hugging cap that can go so many places: to a sports event, to town for shopping, or to a summer social that unfortunately has fallen on a windy day. Design No. C-P.C. 6693. Crochet and sewing instructions, 10 cents.

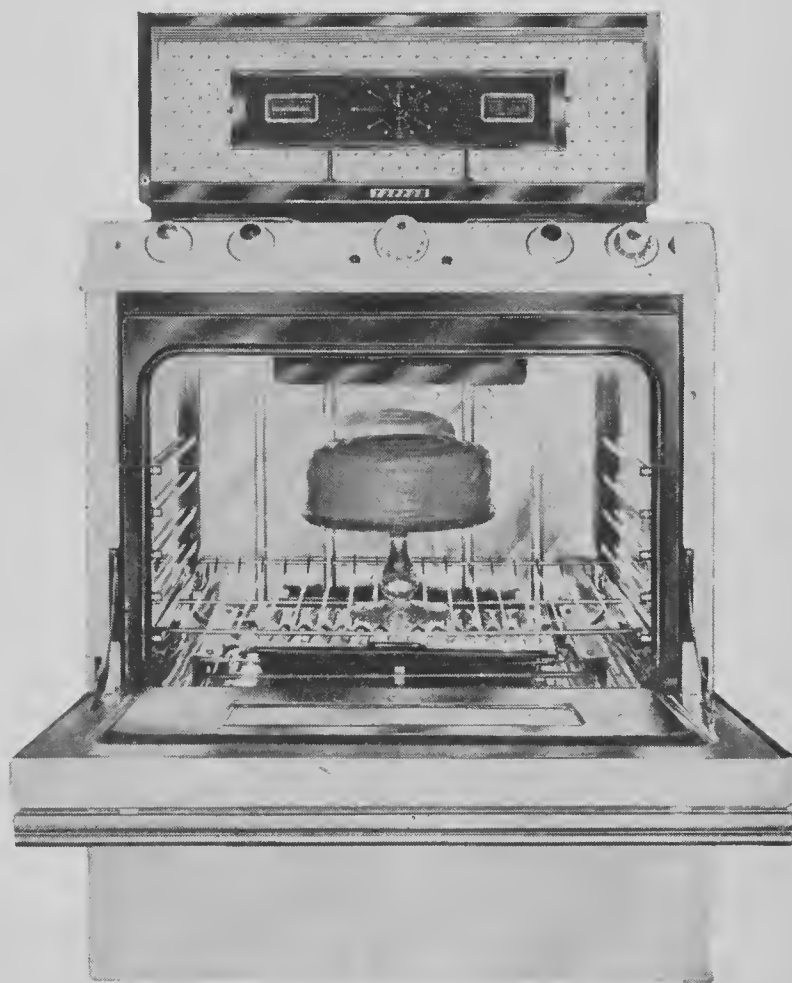
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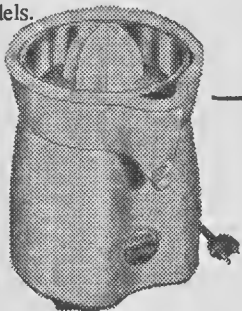
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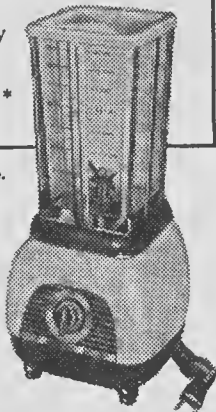
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A Canadian woman views U.N. work

Around the World

A WINNIPEG, Man., widow recently traveled around the world. Such a venture would not be noteworthy except that Mrs. Gordon Konantz added a project—she visited WHO (World Health Organization), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) centers in Far and Middle East countries, and now is relating her experiences to women's clubs across Canada. Much, if not all, of this traveling has been at her own expense.

"I'd never go again without a project," the brisk, gray-haired woman stated. "I meet such interesting people and wonderful, dedicated workers this way."

Her first stop was Japan, where little UNICEF aid is now required, but where gratitude for post-war help is still great. Last year Japanese children raised \$40,000 which was sent to UNICEF headquarters for distribution in the form of medical supplies and food to needy countries.

In Hong Kong she saw the deplorable squalor of the refugee colony, and the apartment-type buildings the city is erecting to accommodate these Chinese families, now one-third of its population.

In Thailand she traveled in U.N. jeeps to see rural health centers, staffed by volunteer native women and a visiting physician, or sometimes boasting one or several fully trained and smartly uniformed health workers, including a full time physician. But whatever the medical complement, the mothers and their sick children descend upon these centers in great

numbers. They arrive by bus, by bullock-cart, and on mule-back. But most come on foot. "Help me to help my child" is a cry these workers hear often, and it spurs them to work harder and longer hours than they would back in their comfortable homes around the world.

On clinic days, mothers start gathering long before the doors are scheduled to open. Rations are handed out to those who need them, fish-liver oil capsules, vitamin pills, whole milk for hungry infants whose mothers are too weak to feed them, skim milk for pregnant and nursing mothers and malnourished children.

Everywhere Mrs. Konantz traveled, her respect for women of underprivileged lands grew. "They are fascinating, most intelligent women," she said, and urged Canadian groups to take advantage of any international gatherings where they might meet and talk with these persons.

Mothers Clubs had been formed, and Little Mothers Clubs (for teenagers), to stimulate community interest in better child nutrition. There were Sewing Clubs, with mothers converging on the Mothers and Child Welfare centers to make clothes for their families on UNICEF-provided sewing machines. These women are practical. From the plastic linings of the skim milk containers they make tablecloths, aprons, curtains, bags and raincoats.

MRS. KONANTZ heard Indian women tell of a big new dairy outside Bombay that demands unheard of cleanliness and sanitation from its workers, and she saw "the

new India" that is being built with the help of FAO, Colombo Plan, and World Bank finance and advice. Everywhere there was hope, and a raising of standards. WHO has enlisted the assistance of the many midwives of these countries, and is gradually getting them to discard superstition-loaded care for sanitary health methods. The midwives have learned it is not good practice to cut the infant's umbilical cord with a dirty bamboo stick, bathe the newborn in a broth of onion rings, or apply dung or betel leaf poultices.

Prospective recruits, and midwives still suspicious of new health methods, are won usually by presentation of a UNICEF kit—a package containing scissors, dressings, soap, a basin, a scrub brush, a plastic sheet, towels and other items the attendant has learned to use to keep mother and baby free from infection.

"In Canada we are pretty complacent about United Nations," Mrs. Konantz said, and into her listener's mind came the constant wrangling of the big powers and a not-new wondering if United Nations was worth our support. But here was a woman who had taken it upon herself to see at first hand if Canadian support was necessary. She returned from her tour proud of our contributions, and thrilled at being able to call "friend" many agriculture and health workers in underprivileged countries. "Their women appreciate our assistance," she said with conviction, "and the joy at the privilege of belonging to United Nations along with the 'have' countries is overwhelming."—R.G. V



Left: Seven-month-old Donaldlo hangs on for dear life as a nurse measures his weight. He is one of the children protected by a UNICEF Maternal and Child Welfare program.

Below: Surplus milk in Bombay area of India has been a problem for decades. An FAO-assisted Co-operative Milk Producers' Union handles milk for over 20,000 members.



[U.N. photos]

The Country Boy and Girl

Color Story



(To be colored with paints or crayons. Whenever you come to a word spelled in CAPITAL letters, use that color.)

"Don't get your clothes wet!" cried BROWN-haired Teddy to YELLOW-haired Susie May. "Tie your shoes together and sling them over your shoulder like I have done. You'll drop them if you aren't very careful."

"My BLACK slippers can't be tied . . . they only have buttons." Said Susie May. "Ooooooh. The water is so cold!"

"It's not bad when you get into it," urged Teddy. "Come on, take my hand and I'll lead you across the shallow stream." Teddy braced himself against the BROWN stick. His BROWN shoes, with the BLUE socks tucked inside, were slung over his shoulder. His BROWN trousers were rolled up. His shirt was light GREEN and his belt was BLACK.

Susie May wore a PINK (use RED lightly) dress and a PINK ribbon in her hair. Her collar was WHITE, with BLACK ties.

"This big BROWN stone, in the BLUE-GREEN water, rocks a bit," said Susie May nervously, as she moved to join Teddy.

The grass in this picture should be bright GREEN with bright YELLOW dandelions, with a row of darker GREEN trees in the background. The sky should be BLUE, with one big cloud. V

The Tomato Plant Mystery

by HENRY H. GRAHAM

JIMMY BLAIR, who was eight years old, liked the vegetables and flowers that grew in his father's garden. He wished he could grow something. Then one day his father gave him a tomato plant and helped put it in the ground near the kitchen door.

"Remember, you must water it once in a while," Mr. Blair told him. "All plants need water occasionally if they are to live."

"I'll take care of it, Daddy," Jimmy promised, and he tended it carefully, pulling little weeds away from it, and bracing it against a stick.

The tomato plant was about a foot high when the time came for the family to go on vacation. During the Blairs' absence Aunt Martha would live in the house and look after things. As they would be gone only a week, Jimmy thought his plant would not require any attention, so he watered it thoroughly just before leaving and hoped all would be well with it while he was gone.

As soon as they got home, Jimmy rushed to look at his plant. What a shock he got! When he left it had been a healthy green. Now the branches drooped, and it had a yellowish appearance. Jimmy was almost in tears. What had happened to his plant to make it sick in just one week?

Then he remembered. Not long ago he had had a terrible argument with Gary, the boy next door. Jimmy remembered that Gary's father had used salt to kill noxious weeds in his yard. He and Gary had watched him sprinkle it on the weeds. While he was away on holiday, Gary must have come over and salted his tomato plant. That was what had killed it! What a mean trick, thought Jimmy.

"Look, Mom," he called to Mrs. Blair as she came out of the house. "Gary Hart has put salt on my tomato plant. It is withered and almost dead!"

"It does look pretty bad," said Mrs. Blair, "but what makes you think Gary had anything to do with it?"

"Because he doesn't like me," answered the boy. "We had an argument a while ago. It was almost a fist fight. Gary probably thought he would get even with me while I was away."

"I'm sure Gary had nothing to do with the way your tomato plant looks," differed Mrs. Blair. "It's wrong to accuse others unjustly, Jimmy. The thing to do is to believe in people, not condemn them and say mean things about them."

"Just the same," argued the boy, "Gary must have done it."

About this time Mrs. Blair was called into the house and Jimmy decided to take matters into his own hands. Seeing Gary near his own back door, he called to him. "What do you mean by salting my lovely tomato plant and killing it?"

Gary looked surprised. "I didn't do anything to your tomato plant!" he defended bluntly. "I haven't been near your place for weeks."

"That isn't true," Jimmy went on. "While I was out of town you dumped salt on the plant. I know you did."

"I never touched your old plant!" Gary yelled.

"Jimmy," barked his mother's voice from inside the house. "Come in here this minute. I want to talk with you."

Jimmy did as he was told.

"I heard what you just said to Gary," Mrs. Blair declared, "and it wasn't very nice. Aunt Martha has just come from town and I told her about your tomato plant. She wants to talk with you."

The two went into the living room. Aunt Martha put her arm around the boy. "I'm awfully sorry, Jimmy, about your tomato plant," she said. "I'm sure I can solve the mystery. It's all my fault. You see, while you were gone and I was staying here,

I made some ice cream. When it was all gone, I dumped the salty brine out by the back door. It was dark outside and I didn't know you had a tomato plant there. I wouldn't knowingly have harmed it for the world. I'll give you one of mine to replace it, and here's 50 cents to help heal the wound on your heart."

Jimmy's head was downcast, but soon he looked up and smiled. "Aw, that's all right, Aunt Martha," he said. "I'll take the plant but I don't want the money. You didn't mean to do damage." He hesitated a moment, then said, "Well, I'll be seeing you. I've got to do something."

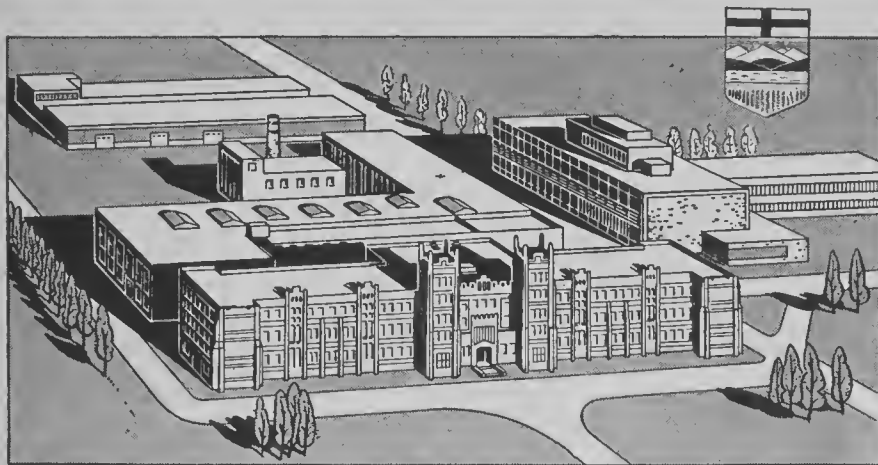
Bursting outdoors, he crossed his yard and jumped the fence into Gary's yard. He walked over to where Gary was bouncing a ball. "I'm awfully sorry I accused you," Jimmy said, "I just found out that Aunt Martha accidentally dumped some salt brine on my plant. You had nothing to do with it. I'm sorry."

"Aw, that's okay," said Gary. "I think there's a ball game at the community club. Let's go, huh?"

In a flash the two boys were off down the road to the club, friends again. V



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What's for Dinner, Mom?

Sometimes Mom wonders too. It's not always easy to think up new ideas to satisfy those appetites, which seem to need satisfying at all hours of the day. If you've tried any of The Country Guide recipes lately, or any of our homemaking ideas, why not let us have your comments at The Country Guide, Winnipeg 12, Man.

Young People

On the farm and at home

The Outdoor Trail



Scouting is known as a world brotherhood and has members in nearly every free country. Camping is an experience enjoyed by many Scouts in Canada.

THE Boy Scouts Association consider camping essential to scouting, so from them we got some helpful hints for this summer's would-be campers.

Carefully made plans will help provide a successful outing. It is suggested that first consideration should be given to the selection of the campsite. If it is your first experience at camping, the spot chosen should be reasonably accessible by a good road. It is wise to check the ground to make sure it will provide good surface drainage even under the worst possible weather conditions. Everyone would like to think that it won't rain when they are camping, but if it does it is a

happy feeling to have at least the tents "high and dry." Protection of the campsite on the summer storm side by woods or hills will prove an advantage, too.

An adequate supply of unquestionably pure drinking water is a necessity. Samples of the drinking water should be sent to a local or provincial health department for testing. If there is a spring or stream, the best part of it must be kept strictly clear and clean for drinking water. Farther downstream a place may be appointed for bathing and washing clothes. If there is any doubt about the water supply, it is safest to kill all germs by boiling the drinking water for 15 minutes.



"I don't know if it's done. I can't see it!"

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Granny Keeps Busy

GRANNY FRETZ was 85 years old last autumn. She has excellent hearing and sight, and a rich, gentle voice. Neighbors refer to her as "a wonderful person." In the family circle, there is pride in her daily accomplishments and her interest in helping the needy.

Born in Ontario of Pennsylvania Dutch lineage, she lives now at Vine-land, in the Niagara Peninsula, with her widowed daughter and a grandson's young family. Grandpa Fretz left her a fruit farm and a landmark home. Years ago, when he built the farm's greenhouse, he had the name "Fretz" lettered in white bricks on the tall smokestack. The greenhouse no longer is Fretz property, but the name is still there and people of the district give directions like "just past the Fretz smokestack."

There are 28 acres of fruit and a large flock of broilers to look after—plenty of work for a large family, and they get up early to start at it. Granny is usually awake at 7 o'clock each morning. "But I stay in bed for awhile," she says, "maybe to about 7:30."

With younger, capable housekeepers around, Granny Fretz finds her home duties limited. "But we always like Grandma to do the cooking," says her grandson's wife. "No one can do it quite like her." Granny cooks mostly from memory and instinct, but sometimes according to The Mennonite Cook Book. From a dog-eared recipe book she produced this "old, old, old" favorite that she serves as a first course.

Johnny Cake

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 2 c. cornmeal | 1 tsp. soda |
| 1 c. flour | 1 tsp. salt |
| ½ c. shortening | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 c. brown sugar | |
| 2 c. sweet milk | |

Bake approximately 30 minutes in hot oven, and serve hot with milk topping.

When her granddaughter-in-law makes this recipe she adds a little more sugar and serves it as dessert.

She brought out a family recipe for first-course Apple Dumpling.

Apple Dumpling

Make biscuit dough in usual manner. Roll as thin as pastry, and cut into squares large enough to hold half a large peeled and cored apple. Pull the dough over the apple as a wrapping, set in floured dish, and bake in moderate oven until done. Serve with brown sugar and milk.



"I like flower growing."

A favorite recipe Granny makes now and then for her and her daughter's supper is the following:

Potato Soup

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 c. diced potatoes | A little sliced |
| 1 small onion, sliced | celery |
| 2 c. milk | Pinch of salt |

Cook potatoes, onion and celery in as little water as necessary. Add a little milk to the pulp. Brown a level table-spoonful of flour in 1½ T. butter, add remainder of milk and cook until it thickens a little. Add to the pulp mixture, and season to taste. Pour the soup over a small amount diced bread crumbs.

Rug-making used to be a favorite pastime for Granny, and the house shows colorful evidence of this interest. She has always been a flower grower, and her window sills currently are full of healthy-looking African violets. In the winter she cuts quilt blocks, and sits in with the Mennonite Women's church group at their twice monthly relief quilting bees. "I can't do too much on the quilts anymore," says Granny Fretz, "so I go over to the sewing machine and make children's garments."

Very proud of her mother, Mrs. Lena Reesor encourages Granny's participation in such community affairs. "Old folks are happier if they can keep busy," she explains. Granny is inclined to regard her activities in another light. Cutting patches for another relief quilt for the church ladies to finish, she sighs, "There's so much need in the country."—R.G. V



"A Double Wedding Ring quilt I made not long ago. To my right are my daughter Lena and granddaughter - in - law Mrs. J. M. Hoover."

Our Readers Save Time

TO simplify future use of a multiple pattern—such as one that contains a skirt, blouse and jacket all in the same envelope—separate the pieces that belong to each garment into three piles. Write the name of each article on separate pieces of paper, and place them on the respective piles of pattern pieces with a paper clip. In this way, when you want to make just one piece of the ensemble, you do not need to search through the entire pattern to find the few pieces you need.

In lieu of a waste-paper basket for my thread-ends, I cut a hole in a paper bag near the top and hang it on the knob of one of my sewing machine drawers. When I have finished sewing, the whole bag is disposed of and there is no wasted effort in picking up.

If you haven't a spool holder, get a piece of ½" plywood the same size as the bottom of a machine drawer. Three-inch finishing nails are driven into it firmly enough so as not to be disturbed by the constant lifting and replacing of the spools on them. Three rows of 10 nails each is the usual number required. This idea may be adapted to a sewing stool. You can make this a real gift item by varnishing or blending the plywood, and silvering or gilding the nails. — Mrs. Helen Marquis, Wild Rose, Sask.

* * *

In making over old garments, or when turning the material of a garment, there is a lot of dust in the seams, no matter how carefully they have been cleaned or washed. To remove this, take the vacuum cleaner and, using the crevis tool, run over all the seams that have first been carefully ripped. This will remove the dust and the bits of thread left along the seam. All of this makes for pleasanter and neater work.—Kathrine, Winnipeg.

* * *

When cleaning copper and brass use salt and lemon with a soft cloth to remove the tarnish. Then wash quickly and rub dry.

To give glassware a gloss, wash in hot water and soap flakes, rinse first in warm water then in clear water to which a little vinegar has been added. Wipe dry. Polish with dry cloths.

To clean window screens use a stiff brush. Use a hose to wash, then dry thoroughly. Rub with fly spray after cleaning.

To clean foliage of a house plant, sponge it once every two weeks with a solution of equal parts of milk and lukewarm water, using a soft cloth or palm of the hand. — Mrs. W. M. Gresiuk, Two Hills, Alta.

* * *

Try starching the ironing board cover each time you wash it. The smooth, slick finish that starch gives not only keeps the cover clean longer, but makes for quicker, smoother, ironing each week.—Blanche Campbell, Nevada, U.S.A.

* * *

Readers who have time-saving hints which they find useful are invited to share them. Address contributions to the Home and Family, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Canada.

[Guide photos

From Ukrainian Kitchens

"**T**RADITIONAL Ukrainian Cookery" is not just an ordinary cookbook, but through an interesting selection of recipes, anecdotes and folklore, we are introduced to the colorful old world traditions of the Ukrainian people. The book is dedicated to Ukrainian Canadian women, who this year participate in the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Savella Stechishin, the author of "Traditional Ukrainian Cookery," was the first Ukrainian woman in Canada to graduate from a College of Home Economics. In the presentation of this unique cookbook, she has made a significant contribution to Canadian culture. Not only will it enrich the culinary art of many homemakers, but it will help provide a better understanding between the peoples of our country.

The book contains a collection of cherished family recipes to satisfy the homemaker's needs for appetizing and interesting dishes from the Ukrainian kitchen. The recipes have been modernized and standardized for Canadian use.

A section on "Cakes, Tortes, and Pastries" is a fascinating one containing some 80 varieties of delectable sweets. The popular European pastry, "strudel," is in this section. We are told that a well made strudel is, indeed, the crowning glory of a homemaker. A basic recipe for strudel dough includes detailed preparation notes, because although the recipe is simple in ingredients, the procedure and finishing touches require great skill. Apple, fruit-nut, cherry and almond are some of the variations of the recipe in this cookbook.

PREFACING the section about fish is an interesting illustration depicting Ukrainians enjoying their traditional sport of fishing. Geographically, the Ukraine is ideally situated to please a fish-loving population. It is not surprising then, that there are a great variety of fish recipes. One interesting recipe is for pashtet of fish, which is similar to a fish soufflé.

The recipes are assembled in sections and each one is introduced by a description of a Ukrainian custom. The introduction to the section, Bread and Bread Pastries, has one of these stories. It tells of the charming Ukrainian custom of greeting honored guests with bread and salt. The host or hostess, carrying a plate with a loaf of bread and a shaped mound of salt on top of it, meets the guest at the door with traditional salutations. This particular form of welcome is an expression of sincere hospitality. Though the household may not have much to offer in lavish foods, the guest is welcome to share the bread and salt, the most precious possessions of mankind. Today, this custom is used only by organizations when greeting church dignitaries and individuals of great distinction. In the past, newlyweds were installed in their new home with the customary ritual of bread and salt. Such is one of the many interesting stories. (Traditional Ukrainian Cookery, compiled by Savella Stechishin, is published by Trident Press Ltd., Winnipeg.)



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